

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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DARK POSSIBILITIES IN THE NICARAGUAN SNARL

ARE SINISTER FORCES DRAWING us nearer and nearer to a war with Mexico—a war which not more than a handful of people in either country would possibly want? This startling question has been asked on the floor of Congress during the discussion of our recent armed intervention in Nicaragua, and it lurks between the lines in much of the editorial comment on that move. For behind our Nicaraguan problem looms our Mexican problem, which is packed with dynamite, our journalistic observers point out; and developments in Nicaragua, they say, may be the fuse that will explode that dynamite. One Democratic Representative, George Huddleston of Alabama, even went so far as to charge that the Administration at Washington “is deliberately and consciously driving toward war in Mexico to protect American business interests”; and he added: “I am not willing a single American boy shall be sent to Mexico to lose his life in order that the oil interests may pay dividends.” At the same time in the Upper Chamber, Senator Wheeler (Dem., Montana) declared: “It is high time the Senate took a hand and said to the people of this country: ‘We are not going to tolerate the sending of marines down to Nicaragua for the bankers of New York and take the chances that some American soldier may get killed by an infuriated people and thereby start a conflagration with the United States and Mexico and the rest of Central America.’”

“Are we drifting into war with Mexico?” American business men are asking; “for, if we are, we want to prepare for it.” “The truth is there is a drive against the United States throughout Latin America in which Mexico is taking a leading part, and in this instance Mexico has actively taken sides and supported the revolutionary government in Nicaragua for the evident purpose of embarrassing the United States,” says David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch

from Washington. “Behind Nicaragua is Mexico; there is the focal point of the embarrassment in which the American Government finds itself in its relations to the Latin-American situation in general, and to Nicaragua in particular,” says W. W. Jermaine in a Washington dispatch to the *Seattle Times*. And he adds:



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ONCE THEY WALKED ARM IN ARM

Now the President of the United States and the President of Mexico are seriously at odds over Nicaragua and the Mexican oil-land laws. The picture was taken when Calles was visiting the White House after his election to the Mexican Presidency, but previous to his inauguration.

“Mexico, with a government so radical that it is strongly suspected of having Communistic leanings, is trying to show the countries to the south of it that they need no longer fear the United States, nor submit to its leadership. In the old days they felt that there might at any moment be an invasion of their territory by one or more of the great predatory Powers of Europe. That feeling no longer exists. Europe for many years will have all she can do to attend to her own affairs.

“The time has thus come, as Mexico believes, for Latin America to assert itself. Partly by way of retaliation against us, she is leading the way in stirring up trouble in Nicaragua. Should she succeed, she will weaken American prestige throughout the whole of Central America, and presumably open the way to the setting up of governments there that will be distinctly unfriendly to a continuation of American oversight. And if Central America should turn against us, the next step—and not a long or difficult one, as Mexican statesmen believe—would be in the direction of securing the support of the important countries of South America.

“Thus our hegemony in the Western Hemisphere might be destroyed, or dangerously weakened, and with it the solidarity of political action that the United States believes is so highly important for all the nations on the west shore of the Atlantic, if they are to be certain of continued independence of European intrigue.”

While our war-ships occupy Nicaraguan waters and our bluejackets and marines police Nicaraguan territory, anti-American demonstrations are reported from Mexico City, where the National Students Congress and the press join in denouncing the aggression of the “Northern Colossus.” Our Government’s case for our intervention

in Nicaragua is presented by President Coolidge in a message to Congress and by Secretary of State Kellogg in a statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. "Unexpectedly, dramatically, with a Rooseveltian suddenness," as the *New York Times* remarks, the President on January 10 laid before Congress the reasons for his course in Nicaragua. This course, he said, was the result of "disturbances and conditions which seriously threaten American lives and property, endanger the stability of

these munitions have been fitted out in Mexican ports, and some of the munitions bear evidence of having belonged to the Mexican Government. It also appears that the ships were fitted out with the full knowledge of and, in some cases, with the encouragement of Mexican officials and were, in one instance at least, commanded by a Mexican Naval Reserve Officer."

After stating that a continuation of the revolution would "very seriously affect, if not destroy, American investments and business interests in Nicaragua," the President concluded his message with the following words:

"Manifestly, the relation of this Government to the Nicaraguan situation and its policy in the existing emergency are determined by the facts which I have described. The proprietary rights of the United States in the Nicaraguan Canal route, with the necessary implications growing out of it affecting the Panama Canal, together with the obligations flowing from the investments of all classes of our citizens in Nicaragua, place us in a position of peculiar responsibility.

"I am sure it is not the desire of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua or of any other Central American republic. Nevertheless, it must be said that we have a very definite and special interest in the maintenance of order and good government in Nicaragua at the present time, and that the stability, prosperity and independence of all Central American countries can never be a matter of indifference to us. The United States can not, therefore, fail to view with deep concern any serious threat to stability and constitutional government in Nicaragua tending toward anarchy and jeopardizing American interests, especially if such state of affairs is contributed to or brought about by outside influences or by any foreign Power. It has always been and remains the policy of the United States in such circumstances to take the steps that may be necessary for the preservation and protection of the lives, the property and the interests of its citizens and of this Government itself. In this respect I propose to follow the path of my predecessors."

Secretary Kellogg's statement to the Foreign Relations Committee was made behind closed doors, but the fact of it dealing with Mexico's part in the Bolshevik plan for world revolution was given to the press. According to the Secretary, Bolshevik leaders are using Mexico and Latin America as bases of activity against the United States. He quoted this passage from a document approved by the executive committee of the Communist International last year:

"Latin America also can and must become a basis of support of the liberation movement against imperialism (against the imperialism of the United States). In the present state of things the nations living in Latin America are, as a majority, oppressed nations, which sooner or later will be drawn into the struggle against the imperialism of the United States."

To quote Secretary Kellogg further:

"The Bolshevik leaders have had very definite ideas with respect to the rôle which Mexico and Latin America are to play



all Central America, and put in jeopardy the rights granted by Nicaragua to the United States for the construction of a canal." He reviewed the history of Nicaragua since our intervention of 1912 to show that President Adolfo Diaz, whose administration is recognized by our Government, is legally entitled to the office, rather than Juan B. Sacasa, the rival claimant, whose title is recognized by Mexico; and he told how President Diaz had appealed to this country for help in protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Nicaragua, this help being made necessary by the aid given by Mexico to Sacasa's revolutionary activities. He told also of appeals to the United States Government from British and Italian nationals in Nicaragua. And he justified his consequent intervention by the remark: "It would be thoroughly inconsistent for this country not to support the government recognized by it while the revolutionists were receiving arms and munitions from abroad." Concerning the part played by Mexico in the Nicaraguan tangle, President Coolidge said:

"I have the most conclusive evidence that arms and munitions in large quantities have been on several occasions since August, 1926, shipped to the revolutionists in Nicaragua. Boats carrying

in their general program of world revolution. They have set up as one of their fundamental tasks the destruction of what they term American imperialism as a necessary prerequisite to the successful development of the international revolutionary movement in the New World.

"The propagation of communist ideas and principles in the various countries of Latin America is considered secondary to the carrying on of propaganda against the aims and policies of the United States. Thus Latin America and Mexico are conceived as a base for activity against the United States."

The Mexican Government, through its Foreign Minister, Aaron Saenz, denies intervening in Nicaragua "to offset the policy or the interests of the United States in that country," and points out that the relative size of the two nations makes it "absurd to suppose that Mexico wishes to face the United States in a military way." To quote Mr. Saenz further:

"Mexico is not bound with any other country nor has she any agreement which may compel her to unite her strength or her interests with those of other countries. Neither will she voluntarily go to war with any country excepting in the case of self-defense, should she be the object of an aggression."

Opposition to the Administration's course in Nicaragua is led by Senator William E. Borah, whose position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate makes him an important factor in the shaping of our foreign policy. Senator Borah sees no justification for our intervention in behalf of Adolfo Diaz, and argues that Sacasa's claim to the Presidency of Nicaragua is constitutionally sound. In a statement to the press, Mr. Borah says:

"I am opposed to our taking part in the controversies in Nicaragua or the Central American countries. But if we are going to take part, then we ought to take part on the side of the constitutional authorities. If there is anybody in Nicaragua who is constitutionally entitled to be President of Nicaragua, it is Sacasa. . . .

"Diaz is President in violation of every provision of the Constitution, and in violation of the five-Power treaty in Central

America, and is held there by sheer force of foreign arms."

"The extreme gravity of the Latin-American crisis can no longer be doubted," declares the *New York World*, in an editorial calling upon the American people to make their will known to the President and to Congress if they want peace. *The World* points out that Secretary Kellogg "submits no shred of evidence to show that President Calles subscribed to the Bolshevik resolutions or agreed with them." To quote further:

"The stage is set for very serious things, and if the American people want peace they will have to begin to fight for it now. They can not trust either to the good intentions or to the wisdom of the State Department. For the State Department is clearly and unmistakably looking for trouble."

Among other papers that see serious danger to peace in the Administration's Nicaraguan policy are the *Minneapolis Journal*, *Washington News*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, *Montgomery Advertiser*, and *Knoxville News-Sentinel*.

On the other hand, our Government's course in Nicaragua has warm defenders both in Congress and in the press. "The Administration has acted wisely and consistently in the Nicaraguan matter," says Senator Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, who thinks that "no different course could have been taken without endangering the interests and the prestige of the United States in Central America"; and even Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, whose Progressive Republicanism does not always cause him to see eye to eye with President Coolidge, declares that:

"Even if it be claimed the United States backed the wrong horse originally, it is a condition, not a theory, that now confronts us. We are there, and being there, can we retreat? Inasmuch as we are there, I am not disposed to indulge in delicate distinctions of Nicaraguan constitutional law, but to remain as long as American interests demand it."

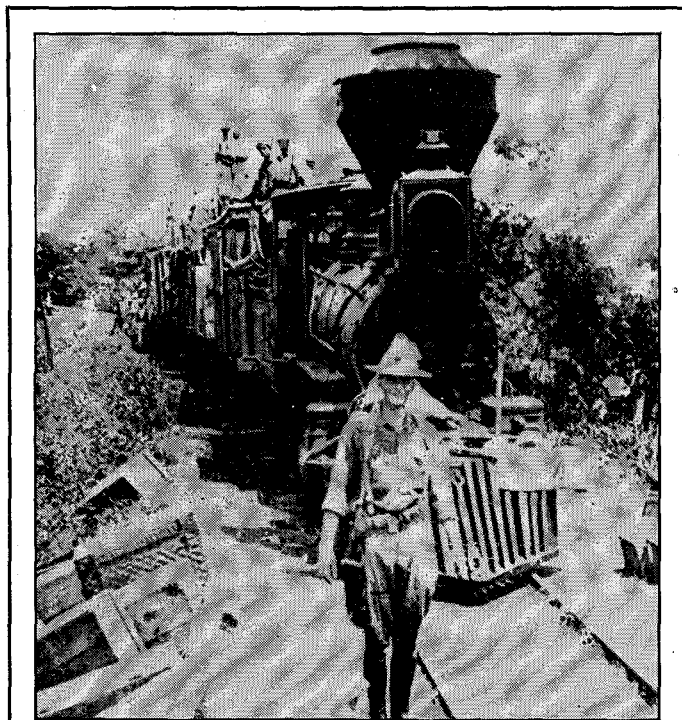
"The intervention of Mexico in Nicaraguan affairs made action by the United States necessary," declared Philip Marshall Brown, professor of International Law at Princeton University. The President's decisive course "looks like a million dollars to any patriotic American," declares William Randolph Hearst in a signed editorial in the *New York American*. "Real Americans will commend this vigorous policy," declare the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Jersey City Journal*, *Miami Herald*, and *Philadelphia Inquirer*. "In the circumstances, vigorous action was unavoidable," maintains the *Manchester Union*. "The steps that the President has taken are in entire keeping with our policy, not only for the peace of these republics, but for the protection of their rights and ours," remarks the *Springfield Union*. As the *New York Evening Post* sees it, "the situation merely presents the choice between our doing the work of protection and our letting Great Britain or Italy do it."



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RECOGNIZED BY CALLES

This is Juan B. Sacasa, head of the "Liberal" government in Nicaragua, who has the diplomatic recognition of President Calles of Mexico while his rival Diaz has been recognized by the United States.



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HOW OUR DEVIL DOGS "MARCH" THROUGH NICARAGUA

Loaded on this old-fashioned railroad train, with an officer walking ahead as if to pilot it, are a few of the U. S. Marines policing Nicaragua. Incidentally, our naval forces there, marines and bluejackets, some 5,000 in all, are said to number more than the Diaz and Sacasa armies combined.

THE PRESIDENT'S NAVAL VICTORY IN CONGRESS

A CRY OF "STAND BY THE PRESIDENT!" raised by a group of Republicans on the floor of the House helped to turn a threatened defeat for the Coolidge Administration into victory on January 7, when the amendment for an appropriation to begin work on the three cruisers of the 1924 naval program was rejected, 183 to 161. This, observes Robert T. Small, in a Washington dispatch to the Consolidated Press, "was President Coolidge's first serious 'show-down' with the House, and it resulted in a victory which is giving him a great deal of grim satisfaction." Only three days before, Washington correspondents were predicting that Mr. Coolidge would be compelled to bow to the "big-Navy" group. But the amendment for an appropriation of \$450,000 to start building cruisers was beaten, while another amendment authorizing an appropriation of \$200,000 to begin work on a dirigible was approved.

The fight in the House, according to the correspondents, was most extraordinary. "It was the first time since the days of Champ Clark," says Edward W. Gableman in a Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer, "that a Speaker of the House has taken the floor in opposition to the Chief Executive of his own party in a contest involving a major issue." Taunted by Democrats with having broken with the President, the majority, we are told, rallied to his support. Democrats as well as Republicans voted to sustain Mr. Coolidge in his plan to hold up the construction of three cruisers pending negotiations for another arms-limitation conference. The fight against the cruiser-building amendment, says Mr. Gableman, "was led by Representative Burton in as masterly an oratorical effort as Congress has witnessed in the last decade." Of course, adds Mr. Small in his Washington dispatch:

"The President still has the Senate to hurdle in the matter of naval building. The Senate is not so tractable as the House. The Republicans have not the same control in the upper branch.

"Generally speaking, Mr. Coolidge has followed a hands-off policy with Congress in legislative matters. In the naval matter, it has been different. The President has asserted his leadership, and in so far as the House is concerned his leadership has been recognized and confirmed."

As W. W. Jermaine, Washington correspondent of the Seattle Times, explains:

"In 1924 Congress authorized the construction of eight cruisers. Appropriations were subsequently made for beginning work on five of these vessels. President Coolidge is quite willing to agree to the authorization of ten cruisers in addition to the eight already authorized, but he doesn't want appropriations for them made at this time. And the House has sustained him.

"The question, however, is not yet settled. It will come up when the House bill reaches the Senate, and many people believe the amendment defeated on January 7 will be made a part of the bill as the Senate will pass it. That would throw the dispute into the hands of a conference committee, and might compel a special session of the new Congress.

"The United States now has ten cruisers, to forty for Great

Britain, and nineteen for Japan. All of these are of pre-war construction. The United States is now building two and has appropriated for three more. Great Britain is building eleven and has appropriated for three more. Japan is building six. When this program is completed the United States will have a cruiser tonnage of 125,000, to 332,290 for Great Britain and 156,205 for Japan, counting both modern and obsolete ships.

"Whether there is to be an era of competitive cruiser construction among the naval Powers remains to be seen. It has not yet appeared in any alarming way. Here is found the explanation of the President's serenity. He is taking the broader ground, and the 'big-Navy' people the narrower ground. He is thinking in international terms; the 'big-Navy' people in provincial terms. When the President says it would be 'unfortunate' for Congress to raise cruiser construction above the budget limit, I am inclined to accept his words as being the exact truth. He used the word in its international meaning."



At the present moment, reports a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, "the best information" in the capital is that both Great Britain and Japan are willing to enter a cruiser-limitations conference on the 5-5-3 basis, provided that France and Italy will maintain the 1.75 basis. Meanwhile, observes the Louisville Courier-Journal, "the President is holding the Treasury-surplus fort against the light-cruiser attack." Mr. Coolidge, thinks the New Haven Journal-Courier, "is on firm ground when he looks to further international conferences." The Baltimore Sun believes time will show that the men who voted against the amendment to build cruisers were wise. As it remarks: "Not one American life or one American dollar is endangered by refusing to expand cruiser strength at this time."

"We are in no danger of a war with Great Britain," declares the Grand Rapids Press. "Moreover, we have a treaty against war with Japan, a capital-ship ratio of five to Japan's three, and Japan could not win a war with light cruisers." If the President is opposing the construction of three additional cruisers, we may be sure, says the Springfield Union, that he has a very good reason for doing so. And, the New York Evening Post is convinced:

"If President Coolidge's reiterated explanation of his peaceful purpose is meant in part for our own people, it is probably intended to an even greater extent for the nations of the Old World. The President's recommendation for authorization of the ten cruisers, coupled with his refusal to approve any appropriation for them yet, has two aspects. It is a warning that we are not blind to what other governments are doing in the field of preparedness. It is also an assurance that we shall not join in a race for larger armaments unless and until we are forced to do so by the activities of other naval Powers."

The whole matter was made the subject of an appeal for world-peace by Congressman Burton, of Ohio, whose speech is given in *The Congressional Record*:

"If there is one crying need in the world to-day it is for an era of peace, that we may recover from the destruction and the wo of the war. Our country has a duty to perform to our own people in stimulating the spirit of peace. It has a duty to perform to the

whole world in preventing, as far as possible, the terrible ravages and outrages of war; and a proposition of this kind to increase our Navy at this time is sure to grate upon that spirit which looks toward peace.

"I appeal to you gentlemen who have navy-yards in your districts; to you gentlemen who have shipyards in your districts, to look at this problem from the large, and not from the local interest; to look at it from the interest of the whole country.

"I do not think it is quite fair to compare our condition with that of Great Britain, with her far-flung possessions, with the obligation to protect her dominions, and the further fact that she depends for her very life—her food supply, and for raw material—on other countries. I can very readily conceive that she needs a larger Navy than the United States, and I do not object to her building a larger number of cruisers than we have. I have always regarded war between the United States and Great Britain as out of the question. If there should be war, we would overrun Canada within a month, and tear her away, tho she be one of the brightest jewels in the British Empire."

But, maintains the *Columbus Dispatch*, "if all ships of war, big and little, were to be withdrawn from the sea at once by international agreement, it would not be a year until pirate ships would be making inroads on the world's ships of peaceful commerce." Furthermore, points out the *New York Herald Tribune*, "light cruisers are peace ships as well as war ships. We need them now, and we will need them more and more between now and 1936, when the Washington Naval Treaty ends." "A fraction of the present Treasury surplus would give us ten new cruisers, and the day after to-morrow we should have forgotten all about it," is the comment of the *Charleston (W. Va.) Mail*. Besides, asserts the *Manchester Union*, "we need these ships, and unless we have them, any proposal by us to further limit naval strength, so far as cruisers are concerned, will be time and effort wasted."

The President, notes the *Adrian Telegram*, "seems to think that we would be showing bad faith if we were to build cruisers while negotiations for a conference are in progress. But if we take that view, is it not somewhat of a reflection on the good faith of the other treaty Powers?" In this paper's opinion:

"The only reason they listened to us was because we were outbuilding them rapidly, and in a very few years we should have been the naval mistress of the seas. England reluctantly accepted equal status to avoid taking second rate; Japan reluctantly accepted a three-fifths status to avoid bankrupting herself in shipbuilding. It will be exactly the same at the next conference, whether it be held at Washington or anywhere else.

"Unless we can make Great Britain and Japan think that we are actually going to outbuild them in cruisers, and that it is going to be a very expensive game for them, as well as a losing game, we might as well whistle to the wind.

"The President thinks it would not look well even to go ahead with the three cruisers already authorized; that it would be 'not in keeping with our attitude' toward disarmament negotiations. Just when would it look well? Just when would it be in keeping? When could the President change his mind, abandon the policy he argues for, and build war-ships, without exciting suspicion?

"That is the trouble with the business of leaving it to the President when to build ships—there never is a good time for

him to start. It would be much better for Congress to lay down a program and work to it consistently, with regular appropriations. That plan is the least embarrassing, makes no particular nation suspicious—and what is more, it gets us the ships we need."

"The only reason the leading naval Powers came to the Washington Conference," agrees the *Milwaukee Journal*, "was because the United States was in a position to outbuild them." Yet "scarcely was the ink dry upon the Washington Treaty," says *The Independent*, "when France, Great Britain, and Japan embarked upon huge aircraft- and cruiser-building programs." As a result, says the *Milwaukee paper* in a second editorial, "the naval ratio is changed as surely as tho there had been a second conference at which these nations gained an increase over what they were allotted in the first conference."

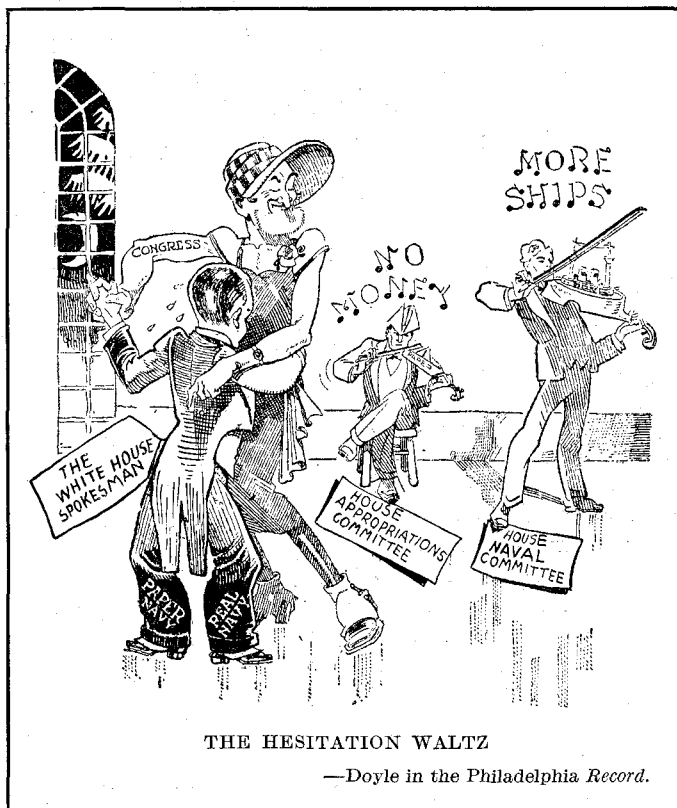
In the circumstances, believes the *New York Evening World*, "the best, if not the only, way to end the threatened competition is to let it be understood that only another arms-limitation conference can prevent the pushing forward of the ten-cruiser program." The sentiments contained in the above paragraph, it might be added, are also substantially those of the *Chicago Tribune*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*, *Tacoma Ledger*, *Kansas City Star*, *Ogden Standard-Examiner*, *New York World*, *Providence News*, *Philadelphia Record*, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, *Washington Post*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, and *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*. Says the *Virginia daily*:

"Mr. Coolidge buttresses his opposition to an appropriation for building additional cruisers with the contention that to start work on new craft at this time would embarrass efforts to secure the consent of the great naval Powers to a new disarmament conference. But this is not the real cause of his opposition. The real cause is economy. Mr. Coolidge is unwilling to have the naval appropriation increased beyond the limits prescribed by the Budget Bureau.

"The economy argument may be consistent, but it fails to carry conviction. We authorized the cruisers for which an appropriation was sought, after a careful survey of our naval needs. Our sea forces were adjudged deficient in vessels of this class, and a bill designed to overcome the deficiency, at least in part, was passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President. At the time, it was clearly understood that the vessels authorized could not be built without funds. Yet Mr. Coolidge, who sanctioned the authorization, now concludes that funds are lacking to construct them.

"It would seem that having once given his indorsement to the project, the President would be under some obligation to provide the funds. It would also seem that Congress, having once decided as a matter of policy that the ships ought to be built, would feel constrained to adhere to its own decision."

"The economy argument, however, will convince no one," declares the *New York World*. "But if Mr. Coolidge opposes cruiser construction for diplomatic reasons, he may have an exceedingly strong case."



THE HESITATION WALTZ

—Doyle in the Philadelphia Record.



"NO ONE CAN FORESEE THE ULTIMATE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS LATEST ACHIEVEMENT"

Said President W. S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, speaking from New York to Sir Evelyn Murray in London, at the opening of the Transatlantic telephone service on January 7, 1927. Mr. Gifford is the man in the middle of the group, with the transmitter. The others, listening in, are directors and officials of the company.

HOW THE TRANSATLANTIC PHONE WORKS

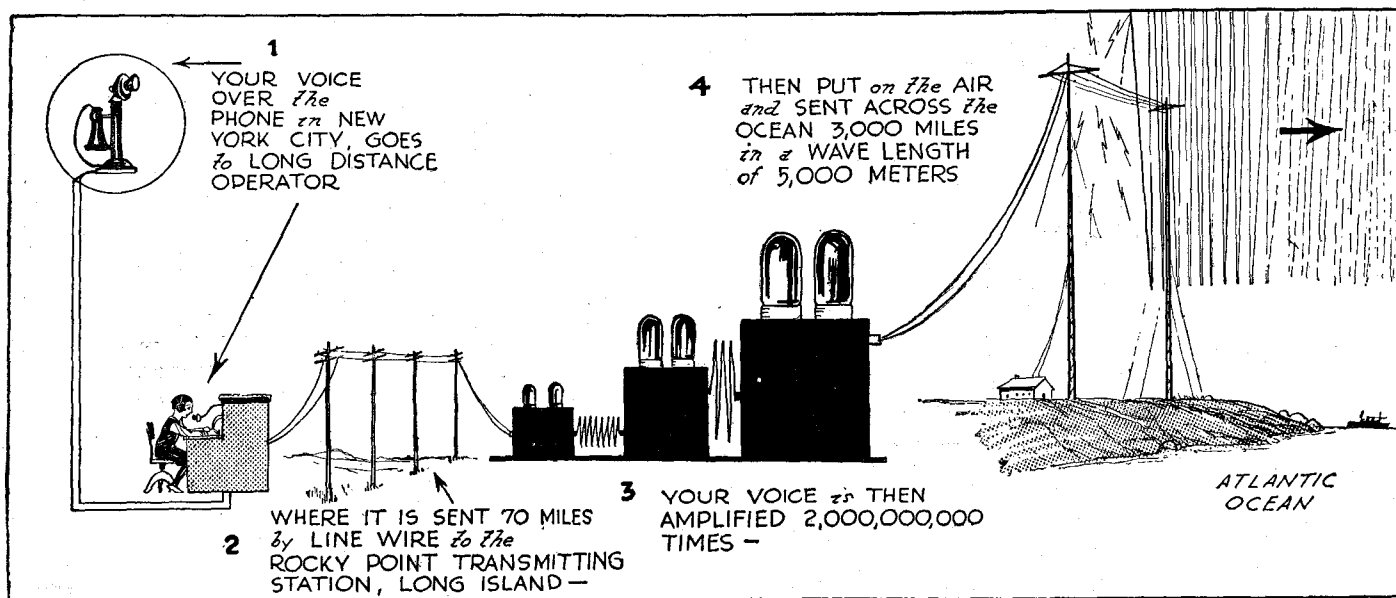
ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY in the vital struggle of the human race, the struggle toward communication, is seen by British and American newspapers in the inauguration of a systematic and regular commercial service in the transmission of radiophonic messages across the Atlantic Ocean. "Hands across the sea," notes the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "has long since become a byword. Voices across the sea became in some degree audible two or three years ago, when British radio receiving sets began to pick up bits of American broadcasting. To-day starts a form of commercial telephone service enabling the ordinary American citizen and the ordinary British subject to converse directly with each other through their regular telephone instruments." "Eventually," predicts the *Washington Star*, "perhaps the voice will carry around the world. Certainly, with New York and London chatting over the wires and through the ether, as directly as the face to face, the conquest of space may be regarded as accomplished."

The unusual feature about the new development is the arrangement by which conversation can be carried in both directions. It is a combination of wired land lines and transoceanic radio. The perfection of the new method, observes the *Schenectady Union-Star*, "adds one more bond between the two great English-speaking countries, and will go far toward making English more nearly the universal language."

The era of radiophonic communication on an international scale may be said to date from January 7, 1927, when W. S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in New York, conversed in an ordinary tone of voice with Sir G. Evelyn Murray, Secretary of the British Post-office, at his desk in London. In both London and New York this was hailed as an event of equal importance to the opening of the first transatlantic cable, sixty-eight years ago, or the first demonstration of the telephone itself, eighteen years later. The first question that naturally arises, in connection with the transatlantic radio telephone, seems to be: How does it work? The best answer we have seen is supplied by Waldemar Kaempffert, former editor of *The Scientific American*. Writing in the *New York Times*, Mr. Kaempffert explains:

"After twenty years of research, conducted by engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York and London are now able to talk to each other.

"Telephoning in this fashion across the ocean is broadcasting on a planetary scale, with no attempt, as yet, to insure secrecy. The same principles that are applied in bringing the speeches and concerts of Chicago and Pittsburgh into millions of homes are applied in talking between New York and London. What we hear is not the original voice, but a marvelously accurate, life-like reproduction. Sound is converted into a form of invisible light and flashed into space; and that invisible light is perceived



by special apparatus and reconverted into sound. At every stage we deal with waves—big waves and little waves.

"When New York talks to London the ether is shaken into waves that measure 5,000 meters (about three miles), from crest to crest. At the Rocky Point station of the Radio Corporation of America, which is used by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for transatlantic telephoning, 200 horse-power are applied to generate huge ether-waves. Not all this energy is radiated into space; much of it is unavoidably lost in various ways. The seventy-horse-power voice with which we shout electrically across the ocean has the collective speaking power of about two billion people, nearly the population of the earth.

"Amplification—that is the secret of success in telephoning across the ocean. The electric equivalent of the voice must be magnified not by mere millions but by billions. Hence one of the first problems to which telephone engineers address themselves was that of inventing a suitable amplifier."

The quest of the perfect amplifier, Mr. Kaempffert tells us, began twenty years ago. And—

"By the end of 1914 three such amplifiers had been developed. Transcontinental telephony became an accomplished fact. Three circuits between New York and San Francisco were equipped with these three different types of amplifiers. Of the three types the most effective proved to be the vacuum-tube—the device now used in every radio receiving set to amplify voice currents and pass them on to the loud-speaker. Out of the vacuum-tube, which had proved so successful in transcontinental telephoning, an enormous amplifier was developed. It has taken three years to perfect that tube. It is a giant, nearly two feet long. The voice which is telephoned from New York to London passes in three stages through twenty-three of these tubes—first through one, then through two, and finally through a bank of twenty. At each stage the voice currents are amplified millions of times until finally they are flung into space representing seventy horse-power of free, speaking energy.

"Less than one-tenth of a quadrillionth of the original energy flashed across the ocean is picked up. Our seventy-horse-power voice has dwindled to something inconceivably fainter than the inaudible whisper of a dying man. It must be revived, amplified and then passed on to London. Again amplifier tubes are applied—not the giants found in the transmitting station, but tubes comparable in size with those of an ordinary receiving set. Thus the feeble incoming waves are magnified so that words of natural volume are heard in London. Even this involves amplifications running into the hundreds of millions.

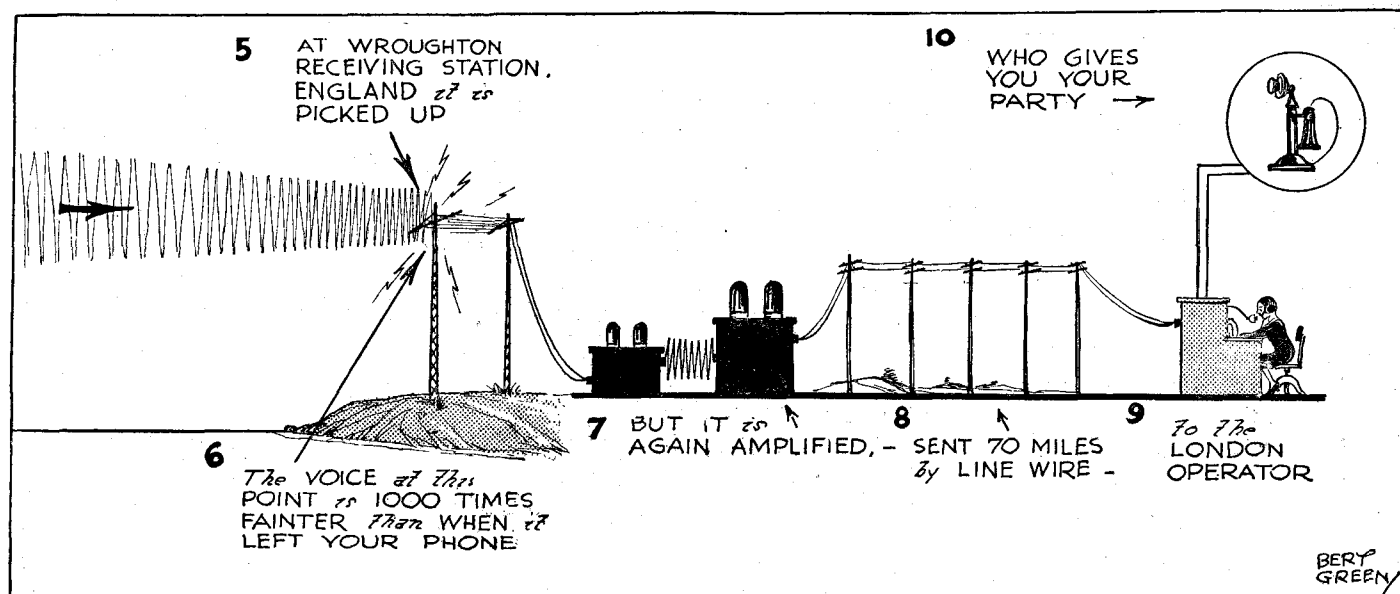
"Two waves are necessary, one moving toward England and the other toward America. In 1915 one-way radio telephone communication was conducted between the great Navy station at Arlington, near Washington, D. C., and Panama, San Francisco, Honolulu (5,000 miles), and Paris, the replies coming back by cable and land telephone. The war made further tests impossible, but experiments were continued with land stations and ships to discover a method of talking on one wave and hearing on another. By 1922 two-way conversations were conducted

over distances varying from 300 to 1,000 miles between Deal, New Jersey, and the steamer *America*. As a result the day is at hand when any telephone in the United States can be connected with a liner in the middle of the ocean. Ultimately we shall talk to France, Italy, Germany, Poland—any country that maintains a good radio and telephone system."

In talking from New York to London, the voice travels first to Rocky Point, Long Island, a distance of seventy-five miles, by land wire. From there it is broadcast 3,350 miles to London. The reply comes back from London by wire to Rugby, England, a distance of eighty-five miles, thence by radio to Houlton, Maine, 2,990 miles, and then 600 miles by land wire. The charge for a talk of three minutes or any fraction thereof is \$75, and \$25 for each additional minute, but this, it is pointed out, is not exorbitant when it is realized that the persons talking are enjoying the exclusive use of apparatus costing more than \$5,000,000. The service is available daily between 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., New York time, which corresponds to 1:30 P. M. and 6 P. M., London time. Privacy can not as yet be assured to those conducting conversations, since it is possible for the curious to tune in on the wave-length being used. Telephone engineers, however, are at work on a new method of transmission that will "scramble" the message at the transmitting end of the line and then put it together again on the other side. During the first day's operation of the radiophone—January 7—thirty-one separate calls, including two by Mayor Walker, of New York City, were "put through," despite two long periods of static. As we read in the *New York Times* news columns:

"The first calls, those between nine and ten o'clock, New York time, went through with little need for repetition; but as daylight faded in London conversation became increasingly unsatisfactory. Later on, when darkness had fallen over England, the signal strength picked up, until New York listeners could hear London distinctly above the static."

Generally speaking, both English and American newspapers, including the *London Times*, *Daily News*, and *Express*; and the *Washington Star*, *Philadelphia Record*, *Pittsburgh Sun*, *Nashville Banner*, *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *New York World* and *Evening World*, and *Newark News*—these dailies of Great Britain and the United States, to name but a few, hail the latest achievement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as something that could not be left out of any story of the human race, no matter how brief, to quote *The World*. Finally, remarks the *Detroit Free Press*: "It would be interesting to speculate how many wars might have been averted in the past if nations, through their leaders, could have talked matters over by radiophone."



JOBBERY IN FEDERAL JOBS

IF IT IS TRUE that "more than \$2,000,000 has been exacted as the aggregate price for appointments of postmasters, letter-carriers, United States marshals, and United States attorneys" by Republican politicians in the South, we may soon know all about it. Senator Harris, of Georgia, started the ball rolling by asking for an investigation of charges of corruption in his own State, and a committee has been preparing a resolution providing for an extension of the inquiry to other States. So, according to the Senator from Georgia, "it is now practically a certainty that there will be



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HE STARTED IT

Senator Harris, of Georgia, who started the move to investigate charges of Republican job-selling in the South.

authorized by this session of Congress an investigation into the alleged barter and sale of Federal offices or of influence toward the securing of such offices, and that the committee to conduct the probe will be such as to insure a fair, thorough and effective investigation." But this may not be all. "South Squirms when G. O. P. Asks of Negro Votes," runs a *Chicago Tribune* head-line, referring to the efforts of Senator Richard P. Ernst, Republican, of Kentucky, to tie up with the patronage inquiry an investigation of alleged disfranchisement of negro voters in the South. Right here comes a decided difference of opinion. Some editors and correspondents insist that Senator

Ernst is simply trying to prevent any inquiry at all, that his move is "pure bluff," that the two subjects have no connection whatsoever. Senator Harris calls it "a smoke-screen." But some Republican papers see a logical connection in the effect of the Southern negro voter's peculiar status upon our national party organizations. The negro vote may be suppressed, observes the *Omaha Bee* (Rep.), "but it is counted when it comes to electing Democratic Congressmen or Republican delegates." And so, with this investigation preparing, "down the vista may be seen a succession of political spectacles not especially creditable to either party."

Trafficking in Federal offices by Republican politicians in Southern States has, according to statements made in recent editorial summaries and dispatches from Washington, been charged a number of times since the Republican party came into control in 1921. A number of specific charges have been made involving Republican organization leaders in Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas. It will be remembered that a Democratic Representative, back in 1922, charged C. Bascom Sless, former Secretary to the President, with having been concerned with deals of this sort. In the background of transactions of this kind, says the *Washington correspondent* of the *New York World* (Dem.), "is a block of 108 delegates from these States to Republican national conventions, for the men who conduct the distribution of offices are the men who produce these delegates, usually for the Administration candidate. That is what the money is supposed to pay for." Charges of sales of jobs, continues the writer for *The World*, "have been up frequently in one form or another, but every time

political influence has been able to choke off investigation." About three-quarters of the Federal employees are now in what is called the classified service. But, as the Supreme Court noted in its opinion on the Myers case some weeks ago, "political appointments of inferior offices are still maintained in one important class, that of first-, second- and third-class postmasters, collectors of internal revenue, marshals, collectors of customs, and similar offices." There are about 30,000 of these offices, most of them under a four-year tenure. Says the *New York World*:

"There is no other field for Federal corruption in this country in which known abuses have so long gone unexposed and unpunished. The barter of offices and indorsements affects the integrity of the whole Federal service in the section between Virginia and Texas, from attorneyships and marshalships to rural mail carriers. Moreover, it affects the integrity of our machinery for the election of Presidents. It is time that this evil, a full half-century old, was exposed and uprooted."

A Southern Democratic paper, the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, agrees that "soon or late the light will have to be turned on the subject of Federal patronage in the South, and the sooner the better."

Between this evil and the alleged disfranchisement of the Southern negroes there is "nothing in common," says the Democratic *Atlanta Constitution*. "The two evils are in no way connected," agrees the *Louisville Courier-Journal* in Senator Ernst's own State, and it puts the question:

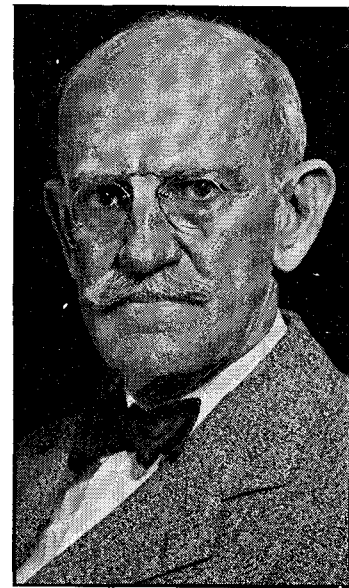
"If he believes the disfranchisement of negroes should be investigated, why has he not moved for such an investigation long ago, instead of waiting till a Southern Senator attempts to investigate the trading in Federal patronage, and then bobbing up to couple an investigation of disfranchisement with the investigation of the barter of offices?"

But the *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.) insists that it is all part of the same problem:

"A Republican national Administration rules the South for the delegates who sometimes have the balance of power in national conventions. The negroes are important in this control. In elections they cease to have any importance. They are counted for representation both in conventions and in Congress. Otherwise they have no political existence. The Southern States count them as citizens to get all the seats in the House of Representatives to which they would be entitled under the assumption that all the population thus represented had full franchise rights.

"The Republican party gets nothing but delegates from the South. These delegates may decide who the national candidate is to be, but he does not expect to get an electoral vote in the region they represent. The delegates go with the patronage, or the expectation of patronage, and the national Administration controls that."

But all this, reflects the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Rep.), is an old story. Offices, it recalls, were bought and sold in republican Rome, and "while it should be frowned on and rooted out, where this can be done, we shall only fool ourselves if we think that public offices in a democracy are not political currency, or that to some extent they will not always remain so."



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HE WIDENED IT

Senator Ernst, of Kentucky, who wants charges of Democratic disfranchisement of the negroes investigated also.

THE SOLDIERS' BONUS "MESS"

"MESS" IS THE COMMONEST WORD in the newspaper descriptions of the situation created when thousands of ex-servicemen thronged to the banks on January 3 to collect some cash on their bonuses, or more properly speaking, their adjusted service certificates. And "gold brick" was about the mildest word used by the "buddies" when they found that the banks for the most part wouldn't lend them any money, and that to get cash meant unwinding a whole lot more red tape than was necessary to put them into the Army a few years back. One banker admits that "it's a case in which these boys think they have something which they haven't." The American Legion has rushed to the rescue, Congress is being asked to pass laws to make it easier for the certificate-holders to realize a little ready cash, the banks have begun to loosen up a little as they are being assured that the Veterans' Bureau stands ready to redeem all unpaid notes, the veterans are being advised not to borrow if they can help it and to retain the full insurance value of their certificates, and finally it is being remarked that the turning of all this bonus cash into the channels of trade may stimulate business in sections where things have been a bit quiet. Incidentally, there is a rather wide editorial agreement that Congress is fundamentally to blame for the "mess" by insisting on the enactment of what ex-servicemen like to call the "tombstone bonus." In the opinion of the Omaha *World-Herald*, for instance, it all emphasizes the fact that "it was a gold-brick 'bonus' that Congress put over on the World War veterans in the first place."

To sum up many columns of newspaper explanation, we may recall that by the terms of the Adjusted Compensation Act every bona fide veteran who makes application—it is said that more than 900,000 haven't done so yet—receives a paid-up insurance policy for a certain sum varying with his length of service. It is payable to his family at death, or to himself as an endowment in 1945. Beginning January 3 of this year the certificate has a loan value, at present amounting to \$8.79 on each \$100 of face value, and increasing in successive years. It is estimated that the present value of the maximum loan is about \$140. It is said that there are more than 2,800,000 of these insurance certificates, and that the average loan value is about \$90. It is provided that any National or State bank may lend money on the certificates, and that the Federal Reserve banks will rediscount notes thus made so as to give the loaning bank a 2 per cent. profit. In the words of the law, "if the veteran fails to pay principal and interest upon maturity, the bank may present it (the note) to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, who in his discretion may accept the certificate and cancel the note, paying the amount due the bank."

All over the country, especially in the large cities, veterans flocked into the banks on January 3 and the days following. In the corridors of one New York bank crowded all sorts of men, "big men, little men, shabby men, shivering in scant clothing,

and truck-drivers and longshoremen in clumsy warmth, men on crutches and with seared faces." Veterans lined up before a Baltimore bank, "many without overcoats" in the cold January wind, "and a few still wearing the olive drab relics of the war days; men who were disabled were given places near the doors of the bank; men who had overcoats relinquished their places to less fortunate buddies." Thousands of veterans launched an attack on the banks of Philadelphia, "but were repulsed all along the line," reports *The Record* of that city; "casualties were restricted to ruffled tempers and general dissatisfaction." According to *The Plain Dealer*, hundreds of veterans in Cleveland who had spent the first banking day of the New Year "tramping from one bank to another, were declaring that Uncle Sam had 'put one over on them.'"

The bankers' response to these calls for loans all over the country is thus summed up by the *Newark News*:

"The majority of the banks did not wish to go out of their way in making these loans, because they believed there would not be enough in the business for them. They could not question the security. They simply did not wish to be bothered with small transactions. The minority took a broader view which was expressed by President Wolfe of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, who said: 'We consider it a civic duty to help these men.'"

The sentiments of the Bridgeport banker are shared by the New Jersey editor:

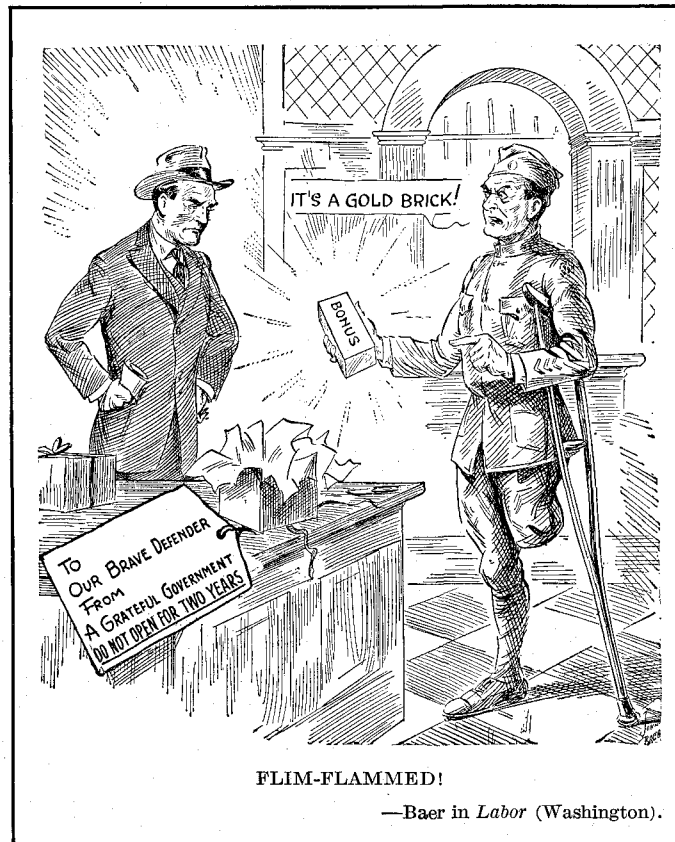
"It is a civic duty. It may be an annoyance to some bankers to have to consider these loans; but it also was an annoyance not so very long ago for some of these borrowers to tote full military equipment through mud and slime, and even take a chance on losing their lives so that those who 'gave until it hurt' would not have the pleasure of turning over everything they had to indemnify one William Hohenzollern."

The objections of the bankers to loaning money extensively on the veterans' certificates are supported by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The simple fact is that the loans against service certificates are bad loans from the point of view of commercial banks. Generally speaking, they are non-productive loans, involving small sums obtained by the borrowers to provide spending money."

"The most serious single objection of a general character lies in the inflationary tendency of these projected loans."

Congress is roundly scored by many editors for not avoiding this difficulty beforehand. "The machinery for conversion should have been provided in advance," insists the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The fault is in the machinery of the law itself, says the Grand Rapids *Press*, which argues that "the Government itself should be the banker in this instance." According to the Washington correspondents several Congressional leaders are considering legislation enabling the Veterans' Bureau to make loans direct. In the meantime, the appeal to the patriotism of the banks is said by Robert T. Small, Consolidated Press correspondent in Washington, to be having its effect, "and word is coming to Washington from every direction that the intricate loan machinery is starting to operate and that banks are preparing



to handle the certificates even if the loans cost them far more than the interest charges will bring." Bankers' fears of "frozen" loans are being removed, writes David Lawrence in the *New York Sun*, by the positive assurance of the Veterans' Bureau that it will redeem all unpaid notes at maturity. He adds:

"A possible stimulus to business and trade is seen in the removal of barriers to the distribution of the certificates. In those sections of the country where business may have slowed up, the use of the borrowing privilege on the veterans' certificate may increase the purchasing power of the community or be used to pay off existing debts."

Many newspapers take advantage of the recent excitement to impress upon veterans the foolishness of trying to realize on the cash value of their certificates at the earliest possible moment. In the words of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*: "While the sun shines leave untouched your insurance policy. Save it for a rainy day."

NEW IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

NEW IMMIGRATION QUOTAS are due to go into effect in a very few months, it seems, that will cut down the German and Irish admissions by 30,000 and 20,000, and increase the British by 50,000, with smaller shifts in other nationalities, unless Congress acts to halt the change. This is one of the troublesome and embarrassing questions which haunt Congress at this session, and it is difficult to get unprejudiced consideration of the problem, explains the *Indianapolis Star*, "because Congressmen from districts with a large foreign citizenship clamor for favorable treatment of certain nationalities, while other members would impose additional restrictions." When the quota system, under which immigration has been restricted since the 1924 immigration act, became law, Congress provided that a nation's quota should be 2 per cent. of the number of persons born in that country who were living in the United States in 1890. According to the *Springfield Union*:

"This provision was made to apply until June 30, 1927. In the meantime the world was to be divided into geographical areas and the admissions were to be based on the number of inhabitants of the United States in 1920 whose origin by birth or ancestry was traceable to such areas."

"Determination of 'national origin' was left to a commission consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Labor, which was to report its conclusions to the President, who was to proclaim the quotas reported. This has been done. On whether the provisions of the law are mandatory or whether use of this second method of selecting immigrants is left to the discretion of the President opinions differ."

"It is reported that, contrary to expectations, the new plan would lower the quotas for certain countries whose nationals seem to be easily assimilated, and would raise quotas for countries which have no need of the increase or which furnish us with individuals less desirable from the point of view of assimilation."

At the time the "national origin" plan was made a part of the immigration law of 1924, Senator Reed, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said:

"It seems to me that the method of basing the quotas on the foreign-born . . . disregards entirely those of us who are most interested in keeping American stock up to the highest standard—that is, the people who were born here. The present quotas are made up on the basis of the foreign-born residents of the United States; they disregard entirely the 80 per cent. of us who were born in this country."

Soon afterward the "national origin" plan became law. But, we read in the *Chicago Evening Post*:

"Since that time there has arisen in Congress a vigorous criticism of the policy prescribed in the act of 1924. Some of it is merely a revival of opposition to any restrictive immigration policy. But it is augmented by a direct attack on the 'national origin' basis of quota, because computations show that when this basis goes into effect it will increase the British quota by more than 50,000, or 150 per cent., and reduce the German quota by 30,000, the Irish by 20,000, and the Scandinavian to a lesser degree."

To the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, the "national origin" provision of the immigration law "seems an ill-considered and indefinite piece of legislation." During the colonial period, and for some years afterward, we are reminded by the *Salt Lake City Tribune*, "no census was taken in this country, and there are no records available beyond the date of the first authorized Federal census. It is therefore impossible to arrive at a definite basis." The clause in question, declares the *New York World*, "was passed with hasty and inadequate debate, at a time when attention was centered upon Japanese exclusion." "It was a piece of slapdash legislation," asserts *The Wall Street Journal*. "The committee entrusted with the thankless task of determining the national origins of the resident population doubtless did its best," admits the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "but naturally it could not succeed in accomplishing the impossible." "To determine the national origins racially of present-day American citizens is a scientific impossibility," agrees the *Boston Globe*. Besides, thinks the *Minneapolis Journal*, "to meddle with the ratio that is now fixt on the basis of the 1890 census would be to invite trouble." This is also the belief of such widely scattered dailies as the *Duluth News-Tribune*, *Providence Journal*, *New York World*, *Minneapolis Tribune*, *Providence News*, *Springfield Republican*, and *New York Herald Tribune*. In the opinion of the *New York daily*:

"The present quota limitation, admitting 2 per cent. of the foreign-born of each country residing in the United States in 1890 has proved satisfactory. It has a solid census basis, and it is believed to correspond nearly with the racial composition of the American people. The national origin theory carries out this principle to an ideal degree, but if the theory presents practical difficulties for lack of data, it can be put on the shelf without damage."

Washington correspondents report a "strong opposition" in Congress to the "national origin" clause, and a "determined movement" for repeal of the measure. "Unless the President is found to have power to ignore the provision, it should be repealed by the present session of Congress," maintains the *New York World*, and the *Providence News*, *Springfield Union*, *Minneapolis Tribune*, and other papers, agree that "this iniquitous clause," to quote the *Minneapolis daily*, "should be repealed, root and branch."

QUOTA ESTIMATES—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

The first column shows the figures on the national origin basis as determined by the committee. The second column shows the quotas now in effect under the present law. The third column shows the estimated quotas on a national origin basis. Eliminating those countries which take minimum quotas of 100 each, the figures are as follows:

	National Origin Quotas	Present Quotas	1924 Estimates
Austria	1,486	785	2,171
Czechoslovakia	2,248	3,073	1,359
Belgium	410	512	251
Denmark	1,044	2,789	945
Finland	559	471	517
France	3,837	3,954	1,772
Germany	23,428	51,227	20,028
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	73,039	34,007	83,135
Greece	367	100	384
Hungary	967	473	1,521
Irish Free State	13,862	28,567	8,330
Italy	6,091	3,845	5,716
Jugoslavia	777	671	591
Lithuania	494	344	458
Netherlands	2,421	1,648	2,762
Norway	2,267	6,453	2,053
Poland	4,978	5,982	4,535
Roumania	516	603	222
Russia	4,781	2,248	4,002
Spain	674	131	148
Sweden	3,259	9,561	3,072
Switzerland	1,198	2,081	783
Turkey	233	100	100

—Courtesy of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

PERHAPS there is too much bawl in baseball.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE fellow who gets loaded too often will eventually get fired.—*El Paso Times*.

AS we get Señor Diaz, Mexico is putting the "nick" in Nicaragua.—*Wilmington Star*.

THERE were twenty-nine too many lynchings in the United States last year.—*Toledo Blade*.

BEING a gentleman is like being happy—if you must try to be, you aren't.—*New York Telegram*.

KEEP active to live long, says a doctor. Especially when crossing the street.—*Columbus Citizen*.

THERE sometimes fails to be made the distinction between free speech and cheap talk.—*Portland Express*.

HELPING the farmer without hitting the consumer is going to require extraordinary marksmanship.—*Toledo Blade*.

SUCTION, say experts, holds airplanes up. That's something like horse-racing, which is supported by suckers.—*Detroit News*.

IN a bungalowette with a dinette and a kitchenette, one needn't expect anything more than a housekeeperette.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

SUN-SPOTS are likely to cause a great war within two years, says a Russian scientist. Probably among the scientists.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

REUREN BLAND, of Martin County, who is father of thirty-four, visited the President. With a family that size he probably needed a few hints on economy.—*Wilmington Star*.

AS we understand our agricultural geography, a farm is a neglected body of land entirely surrounded by prosperity.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THAT skull of an ape man found in Java turns out to be the kneecap of an elephant. Now isn't that the pachyderm's patella?—*Wichita Eagle*.

WAYNE B. WHEELER says the number of drinkers in this country is decreasing rapidly. That's because they keep right on drinking.—*El Paso Times*.

COUNT SALM VON HOOGSTRAETEN says he has been looking for work, but to no avail. The classified ads, Count, are over in the back part of the paper.—*Detroit News*.

"MAN's origin traced to a primitive fish."—*Head-line*. Which may explain why it is so hard for some men to keep their heads above water.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

A NEW telescope will reveal objects \$40,000,000,000,000,000 miles away. It can be used handily to keep tab on the French debt settlement.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

A BOXER who recently crossed from America to England remarked on the roughness of the sea. Nothing annoys a boxer more than to be attacked below the belt.—*Punch*.

THE Chinaman pays all his debts when, according to his calendar, the New Year comes around. The American pays a \$10 or \$15 cover charge and gets deeper in.—*Washington Star*.

THE man is admonished to "know thyself" he is not advised to tell.—*Toledo Blade*.

THE real oil gushers are the men who write the stock advertisements.—*Cincinnati Post*.

LIQUOR death figures will take a drop as soon as the people refuse to.—*El Paso Times*.

AMONG the names of the poisoned dead there was no mention of any bootleggers.—*Toledo Blade*.

OF course, these tennis professionals on tour will be satisfied with net profit.—*New York American*.

WHAT pedestrians need more than rules are wings, and sometimes they get them.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

AS this new British empire plan works itself out, England may soon be hollering for autonomy.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

SESQUICENTENNIAL: An exposition that pays out one and a half times as much as it takes in.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

MAYOR WALKER would clean up the New York stage, thus depriving the stage of an opportunity to do so.—*El Paso Times*.

WE Democrats don't care much how this Republican administration goes down in history, just so it goes down.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE ukulele is now made with a single string. A useful little device to promote enjoyment at a party is a pair of pocket wire-clippers.—*Punch*.

ANOTHER thing a thoughtful man learns, after a while, is that he can't be on either side of any great moral question without being in bad company to a considerable extent.—*Ohio State Journal*.

GROUP of New England feminists form a "Time and Tide" club. No doubt so called because they wait for no man.—*New York American*.

IF the two Democratic factions can't make terms with each other, they may make a third one for Mr. Coolidge.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THIS is national laugh month. Probably because at this time of the year it is natural for a man to stop and take stock of himself.—*El Paso Times*.

BEVERLY HILLS, California, seems to be under the impression that it is the only community in the country with a comedian in public office.—*Detroit News*.

"MA" FERGUSON has boosted her pardon total to 3,019, and some Texans are beginning to demand that mercy be tempered with justice.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE bootleggers can't get the poison out of denatured alcohol, but that does not seem to hinder them from getting their money out of it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

AT a bankers' dinner the other evening a banker read a bad poem that he wrote, and nothing was done about it. But just let a poet write a bad check!—*New York American*.

No doubt Europe had a tremendous thrill when it read "Columbia wants cancelation of debts," and before it discovered that this was only Columbia University.—*Toronto Star*.



FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE CANTONESE COURSE OF TRIUMPH

THE POLITICAL PRESTIGE that follows in the train of military successes is beginning to be noted about the Canton Government or South Government of China in connection with the new British policy of liberality and tolerance toward China, and in the "considerable progress" made by Japan in cultivating China's friendship during recent months. As to the plentiful discussion, especially in the Japanese press, on the subject of recognition of the South Government by the Powers, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Cantonese leader, declares

that the question to be examined is whether formal recognition should be given on the appearance of a Southern Government, or whether Japan would better watch its attitude before she recognizes it, or whether Japan ought to send a diplomatic representative in an informal capacity to the South inasmuch as the Kwantung Government is the *de facto* ruler. This Tokyo daily adds:

"Except through reckless foreign policy, instantaneous recognition of the Southern Government can not be considered. It has been the traditional policy of the Imperial Government to see what policy a foreign Government pursues before formal recognition. This is no doubt the safest measure, but an immediate effect can not be expected. A watchful policy commends itself to reason, but Japan must have a free and independent view. Geographically and economically, Japan is closely connected with China, and it is risky to ignore the actual ruler of a locality concerned. It was the Peking Government that concluded the treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, so it is responsible for national affairs in China.

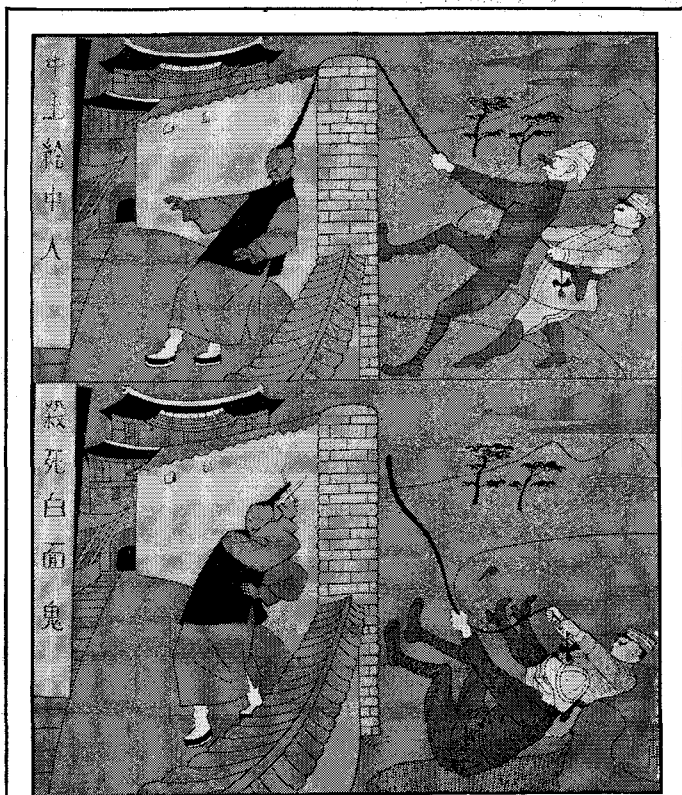
"As regards the maintenance of public peace and order and the protection of foreign residents, responsibility should be entrusted to the Prefectural authorities of China. . . . At first Great Britain pursued a strong policy toward the Kwantung Government, but compelled by the force of circumstances, she mitigated her rigor and is going to alter her policy. It seems that Great Britain is encountering mental anguish in regard to her China policy. Japan should determine her policy on the basis of existing conditions in China and in conformity with the current ideas of the Chinese."

Let China decide her own affairs, declares the Tokyo *Asahi*, which calls attention at the same time to the fact that "the Diplomatic Corps in Peking has now realized the strength of the Southern Government and is considering its recognition in an informal way." Meanwhile it reminds us that a great change has come over British public opinion with respect to China, and it adds:

"As the situation develops, the movement for the recognition of the Southern Government will gain influence. It is not improbable that the British Government will effect a provisional arrangement with the Kwantung Government. A drastic attitude toward China has been the traditional policy of Great Britain, and she has consistently pursued this policy since the Paris conference and the Washington parley, but she is now compelled by the force of circumstances to alter her principles and to become indulgent toward China. This is an improvement in Britain's China policy. This is a noteworthy event."

As Great Britain is anxious to safeguard her economic interests and rights in China, says the Tokyo *Yamato*, she thinks it necessary to handle the rising influence in the Southern provinces with proper care and consideration. Also Great Britain finds it important to pursue concerted action with other nations, this daily avers, and prevail upon them to accord recognition to the Kwantung Government. Now Japan, it is asserted, has either to be in cooperation with the British policy or to follow her own principles, and "this is a very important question for Japan." The Southern Government of China must not be ignored, observes the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, for it has been very successful, and, accordingly, how to handle it is a great question, and this daily adds:

"That Great Britain, which has persistently pursued a drastic policy toward China, is now compelled by the force of circumstances to rectify her attitude provokes an indescribable feeling within us. It may be asserted without resentment that she is no longer in a position to follow such a course.



A GERMAN SLAM AT FRANCE AND ENGLAND

"Self-determination of the Chinese."

—Simplicissimus (Munich).

that "the Powers that are sympathetic toward China and really wish to see China united will extend recognition without our asking for it, and without seeking privileges in return." Meanwhile, the Kobe *Japan Chronicle* tells us that parties of Japanese have been touring in China saying nice things, and parties of Chinese have been touring in Japan and enjoying it mightily. But with all this friendliness, it seems, there has been an adroit avoidance of anything in the way of expressing approval of the Northern as opposed to the Southern Government, or of Canton as opposed to Peking. Neutrality has been admirably maintained even at the risk of certain interests, according to this newspaper, which says that meanwhile incidents have occurred such as would have evoked demands for a punitive expedition a few years ago, and nobody has turned a hair. There is nothing that succeeds like success, this journal goes on to say, and if the South can set up an All-China Government at Hankow with thirteen out of the eighteen provinces adhering to it, the South will be in a position to demand recognition.

Among the Japanese native press the Tokyo *Hochi* observes

"Several months ago when the Wanhien trouble occurred, public opinion in Great Britain assumed a strong tinge, and we expected that she would take steps for redress, but she had to repress her angry feeling. This is unprecedented in her relations with China, which is an indication that British influence in China has largely declined. British weakness will embolden the Chinese. Great Britain may be prest by necessity to change her China policy, having realized her position in that country, but this does by no means make it necessary for other Powers to follow suit. We only feel called upon to watch what policy Great Britain will pursue in the future in regard to our neighbor."

Speaking of Britain's new policy of conciliation and liberal recognition of the legitimate claims of Chinese nationalism, the *London Statist* declares that the present Nationalist agitation is not one that calls for repressive measures, as has been advocated in some responsible quarters.

The fact must be squarely faced, this weekly asserts, that a firm demand for the drafting of entirely new treaties with the Powers could not well be refused to any well-established Chinese Government. This financial weekly thinks that the next few months will bring decisive developments on the military side of events in China, and it adds:

"The foreigners' position is still menaced by the rank and file of the Nationalist movement, whose acts are clearly at variance with the protestations of their leaders. It has yet to be seen whether the Southern leaders will ultimately be able to control the Bolshevik aspirations of their unruly followers, of which they have been hitherto content to take the profit. They can

ever. Her foreign trade would be crippled, and she would find it impossible to raise abroad the large quantities of new capital that she will eventually need. The experience of Soviet Russia amply demonstrates how painful is the task of economic reconstruction once capital has been frightened away. Happily there is no need as yet to fear that South China will reenact the tragedy of Russia."

Of the wisdom and justice of Britain's new policy few can have



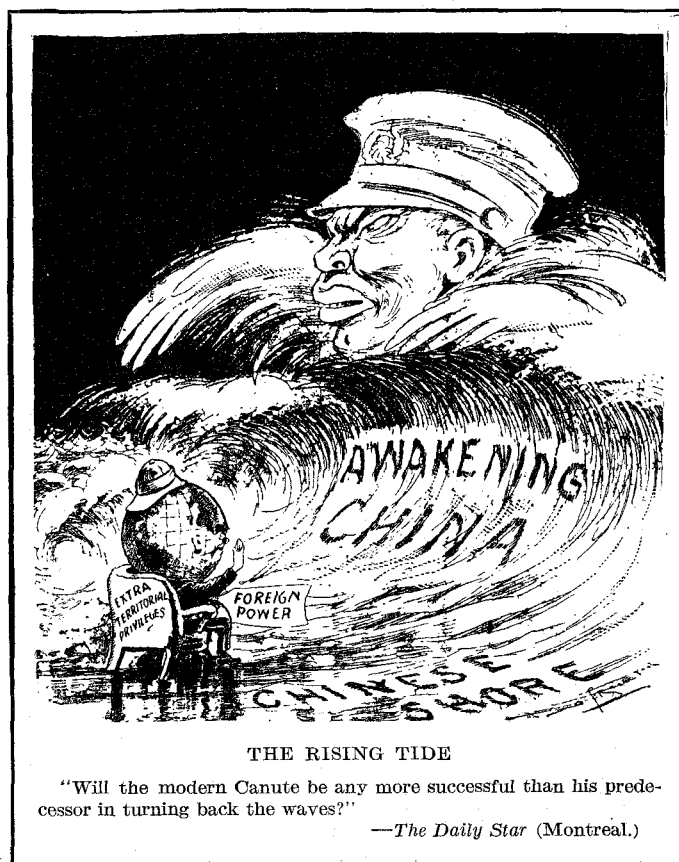
JOHN BULL'S DISMISSAL

THE CANTONESE: "Get out of here! We don't want to trade with you any more, for we have begun to act for ourselves!"

—Dorfbarbier (Berlin.)

not but feel the financial pinch, and they must realize that they can not hope to establish their position financially if capital and trade are destroyed.

"Moreover, it appears probable that the reaction of a decisive Communistic sweep would be felt most severely by the Chinese themselves, in the shape of famine conditions. Again, even if all the foreigners were dispossessed and forced to leave the country, as happened in Russia, China's plight would become worse than



THE RISING TIDE

"Will the modern Canute be any more successful than his predecessor in turning back the waves?"

—The Daily Star (Montreal.)

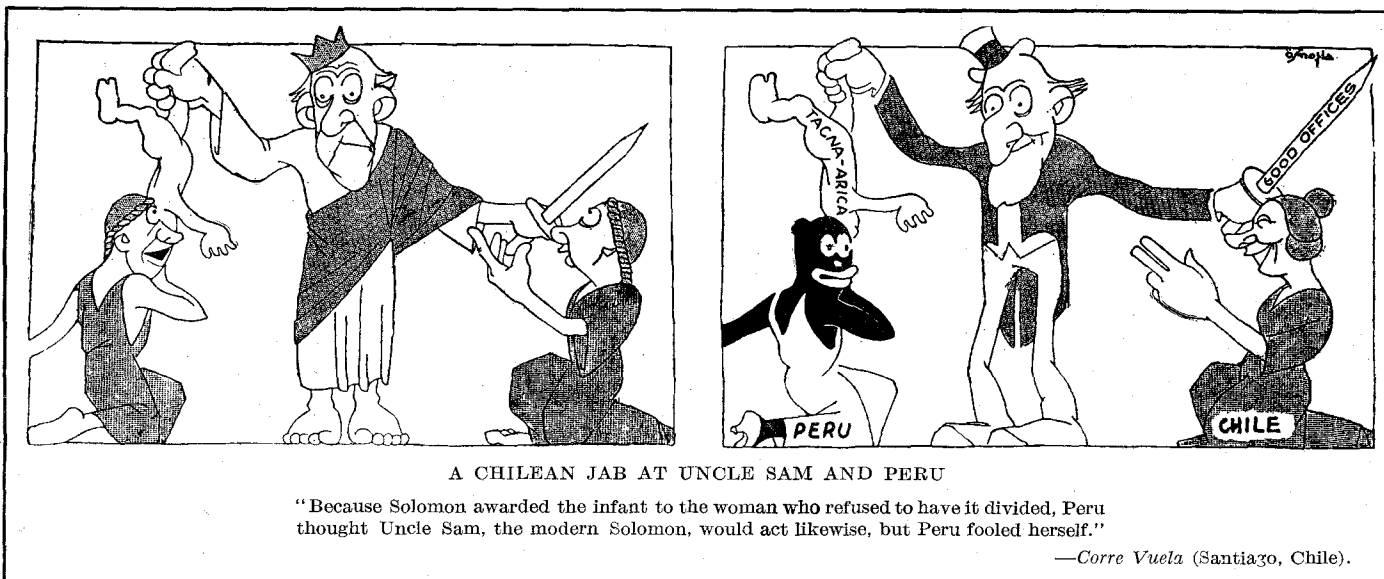
any doubt, in the view of the *London Saturday Review*, which proceeds as follows:

"The true nature of the Cantonese movement was at first obscured by the prompt mobilization of that part of the press which sees a Bolshevik behind every disorder. The truth is, of course, that the Cantonese movement is Nationalist, not Bolshevik, and that its leaders are prepared to use any tool, even Moscow, to accomplish their ends. We have consistently advocated that Canton should be seen in its true light as the center of modern Nationalist China."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the Canton troops, and described as the successor of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Kuomintang party, in a conversation with foreign correspondents, said on the subject of recognition, as noted above, that the Powers that really wish to see China united will extend recognition without China's asking for it and without seeking privileges in return. As quoted in the *New York Tribune*, in a letter from a Shanghai correspondent, this Chinese leader said further:

"Those that will insist on retaining special privileges and that refuse to denounce all unequal treaties and conclude new treaties on a basis of equality will be regarded by us as unfriendly. We do not care whether they recognize us or not. The existing treaties will be nullified, however, recognition or no recognition."

"All factions in China are of the same opinion about the treaties. Dr. Wellington Koo, acting Premier of the Peking Government, against which I am fighting, recently announced that China would refuse to renew the Chino-Belgian treaty which has just expired. His action was applauded all over China and by none more than by myself and the Canton Government. It is the intention of the Canton Government to take the same attitude toward all treaties."



MR. KELLOGG'S DIPLOMATIC BOMBSHELL

A "DIPLOMATIC BOMBSHELL" was exploded by Secretary of State Kellogg, it is said, when in an effort to terminate the dispute between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica he proposed that they cede the contested territory to Bolivia. In a memorandum to Chile and Peru, as recently noted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, the Secretary of State emphasized the futility of attempting further to adjust the trouble by diplomacy or arbitration, and urgently recommended acceptance of his proposal under conditions that would be satisfactory to all concerned. Naturally, say Latin-American editors, the Kellogg plan was received by Bolivia with enthusiasm, and it appears that official acceptance, pledging the Bolivian Government, was forthcoming within forty-eight hours. *El Diario* of La Paz, Bolivia, remarks:

"The cession of Tacna and Arica to Bolivia is undoubtedly the only solution. It not only creates a barrier between Chile and Peru, but also realizes Bolivia's aspiration for an outlet to the Pacific, thus removing the sorest spot in inter-American relations. The cession of these territories either to Peru or Chile would never have satisfied public opinion in the 'despoiled' nation. If both Peru and Chile set aside prejudice and sentimentality, they will realize that Bolivia's intervention really benefits them both by putting an end to their long nightmare."

But this newspaper assumes a rather menacing tone when it adds that "should either country allow itself to be guided by egotism and false pride, it would stand at the bar of Bolivia's public opinion and Bolivia would never forget how, when, and by whom its aspirations had been thwarted." In Secretary Kellogg's memorandum he specifies as an integral part of the proposed cession of the Tacna-Arica territory to Bolivia that provision be made for adequate compensation by the Republic of Bolivia to Chile and Peru for the said cession, includ-

ing public works, railways and improvements in the territory transferred. On this point another Bolivian newspaper, *La Razon*, observes:

"Admitting that we are to have these territories, can this country stand a new financial burden of such magnitude added to the unbearable load we now carry? And going back to the origins of the conflict, is it just that after having acquired untold wealth and benefits from Bolivia's provinces during nearly fifty years of exploitation, Chile should now be indemnified for what really belongs to us?"

Turning to Chile, which has had physical possession of Tacna and Arica since "the war of the Pacific," we find that the Chilean press favors the Kellogg proposal, much to the surprise of those who thought that Chile would never agree to release her hold on the conquered provinces. Yet we are advised by the Chilean press that Chile's acceptance is conditioned on obtaining full guaranties on the following points:

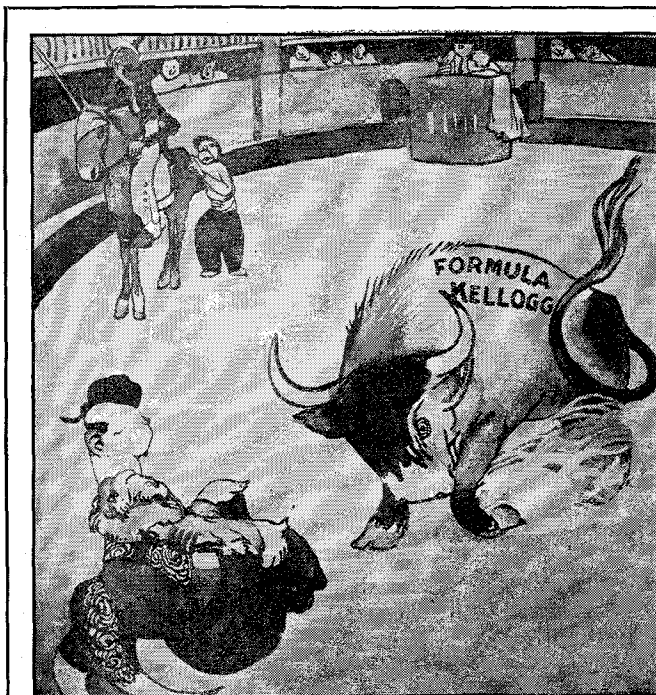
- "1. Bolivia shall pledge herself never to turn over the ceded provinces to any third party.
- "2. Arica shall be declared a free port for only a certain length of time.
- "3. The other countries of Latin America shall be asked to watch the fulfilment of any agreement."

The *Diario Ilustrado* of Santiago, Chile, has this to say:

"We believe we express the sentiment of the great majority of the Chilean people in demanding that the Kellogg plan be accepted, altho it involves great sacrifices for us. We would thus insure peace on this continent and reconciliation between Chile and Peru. Peru's refusal would indeed be regrettable. In that event our country would not lose anything, but would gain much in the esteem of the world."

The *Santiago Mercurio* observes:

"We must not be blind to the immense sacrifices asked from Chile. The abdication of our rights, and the loss of territory which we justly consider our own, can not be endured without suffering. The first point we must make clear



A PERUVIAN THRUST AT MR. KELLOGG

PERU: "Let's see how our Foreign Office will handle this big bull."

—Mundial (Lima).

is whether high motives warrant the sacrifice. The only motives which move the Chilean people are those inspired by the desire to put an end to an interminable dispute, which has cost us all too much. Then there is the assurance that through our action peace will be fully guaranteed. We strive also to preserve and increase our commerce by having peace at home and abroad."

But another Chilean newspaper, *La Nacion*, is less enthusiastic, because it sees in the Kellogg plan "an added element of unrest," and it says:

"Before shooting this new formula to the four corners of the world, Mr. Kellogg should have ascertained the likelihood of a friendly accord on the points in dispute. Only after such a possibility were known would it have been opportune to stir up Latin-American chancelleries, and to excite public opinion in the three interested countries.

"As matters stand now, the plan appears as an effort of Mr. Kellogg to disentangle himself from the question, making Chile and Peru responsible for the collapse of the arbitral award. His offer will prove a new element of unrest and danger in Latin America should it be turned down by one of the three contending parties."

Turning to Peru, we learn that Lima replied to Washington by inquiring what part the inhabitants of Tacna and Arica would have in deciding their fate, and the Peru press on the whole seem cold toward the Kellogg proposal. The *Lima Mundial* observes:

"Naturally Chile has accepted the Kellogg plan with enthusiasm, because Chile is not the rightful owner of the disputed territory, and nothing could be better for her than to be paid for it and thus have her international position made solid.

"The whole world knows that if a free plebiscite were held, as ordered by the arbitral award, Tacna and Arica would go to Peru. While the readiness of Chile to accept the Kellogg plan is natural, because her sole 'right' was based on force and absurd pride, Peru's feelings are those of a mother asked to part with her own flesh and blood for a given amount of money. It is plain that the spirit of the great King Solomon is not reincarnated in Mr. Kellogg."

President Leguia, of Peru, is quoted by *La Nacion* of Argentina as saying:

"The ideal formula to settle this serious matter of maintaining peace in America is not a formula of convenience which would substitute money for the claim of right, but another one more in conformity with the spirit of our time and the mentality of our race, which subordinates petty commercial ambitions to the superior ideals of justice and honor."

Among adverse critics of the Kellogg proposal the Buenos Aires newspaper in which Peru's president is above quoted remarks editorially:

"The foreign policies of the United States reflect too accurately the fundamental characteristics of the national temperament. It cares little for roaming and disregards exploration before engaging itself on a given subject. This way of doing things has its advantages in oral debates and business, but it is obviously inadequate for diplomacy.

"In foreign affairs, without losing sight of the straight line, one often has to make detours to reach one's end and to avoid obstacles. A little subtlety and a little courtesy, in order to avoid

creating distrust and suspicion, are surely more effective than excessive bluntness. That is why in matters of State the form is really the substance.

"Mr. Kellogg overlooked another factor. To-day the United States occupies an overwhelmingly strong position in all political and economic questions of the world. But even acknowledging, as we do, its lofty disinterestedness and its purity of motive, we can not forget that its bearing on Latin America is too accentuated not to cast a shadow of doubt on the spontaneity of its intervention in the concerns of this continent. The possibility of arousing suspicion is further increased because the United States has too vast investments in Bolivia to be indifferent to the great benefits that country would derive from the acceptance of the proposed solution of the Tacna-Arica question."

Another Buenos Aires journal, *La Prensa*, considers the Kellogg proposal as "unfortunate" and as an attack on the principle of arbitration, and it goes on to say:

"This new formula will have the same fate as those that preceded it. In this strange document, Mr. Kellogg, tho guided by high ideals, makes it clear that he does not believe in arbitration. What interests us most, as friends and as Americans, is the struggle to uphold the principle of arbitration, which is now suffering eclipse. The only suggestion we can make is: 'Save the arbitration principle and carry out the plebiscite.'"

A more caustic critic is the Buenos Aires *Razon*, which remarks:

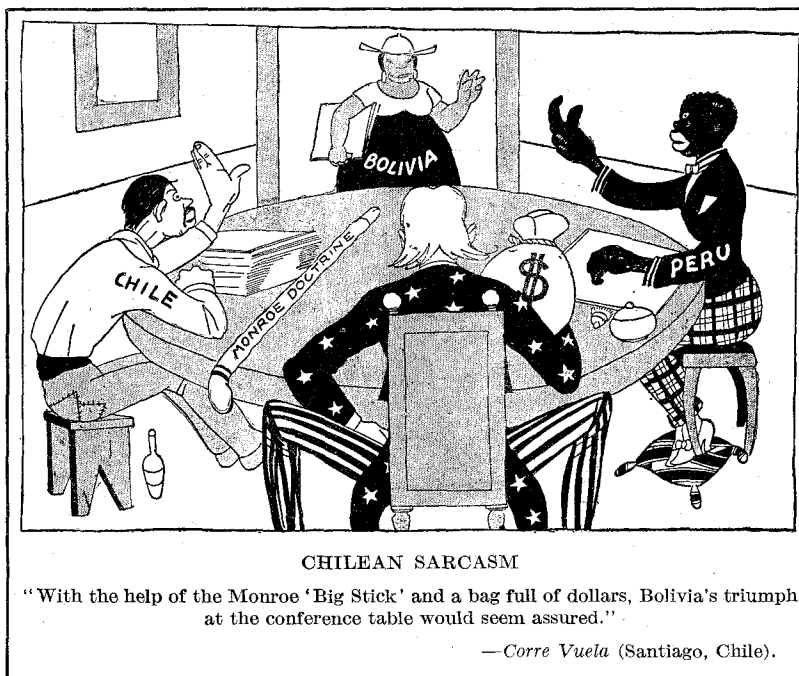
"The abyss between North and South American mentalities is once more revealed in Mr. Kellogg's proposal. It endeavors to eliminate

the bone of contention by turning over the Tacna-Arica provinces to Bolivia, regardless of what Peru and Chile may have to say.

"The solution is undoubtedly a practical one, but it does not for a second take into consideration the moral and legal aspects of the case. Can Peru and Chile accept it without stirring dangerous unrest among their people? Can Bolivia accept it with the enormous financial burden involved? Can the inhabitants of Tacna and Arica accept a motherland which they probably hate and which also cordially hates them? Are they to be reduced to the status of cattle that can be bought and sold?"

On the other hand, the *Imparcial* of Rio de Janeiro declares hopefully that "the threatening clouds that menace the peace of Latin America seem at last to be passing," and "once more misunderstandings are being cleared away and everything points to a happy ending." In Mexico City, the *Excelsior* avers that the whole Kellogg plan depends on Bolivia's ability to obtain a \$50,000,000 loan to pay for the disputed territory, and this newspaper alleges that the Guggenheim interests, which are said to possess large holdings in Bolivia, have already pledged their support and offered that sum in exchange for certain valuable mining concessions. The *Excelsior* continues as follows:

"The proposition now advanced by Washington is practical and to be recommended. Latin America will not grudge applause to the State Department for the intelligent and generous solution of an old conflict. But such well-deserved homage must not be yielded without a reminder that Washington seldom acts so tactfully and appropriately in Latin-American affairs, especially when material interests force it to intervene in other people's business."



WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN INDIA

THE ADVANCE OF INDIAN WOMEN in public life and their natural leadership in humanitarian issues deeply impress various observers, who recall that not many years ago Indian women were regarded as the main obstacles in the way of national progress. Now they not only have the vote, but are eligible for election to the Indian and Provincial legislatures. They were especially opposed to social reform, we are told, and religious reform was a thing not to be mentioned in their presence. Toward political reform they showed an amused indifference, says the *Bombay Indian Social Reformer*, and were conciliated by their male relatives, for being left at home when the latter made their annual pilgrimage to the Congress shrine in different parts of the country, by presents purchased or supposed to have been purchased at those places. The National Social Conference, this weekly recalls, was started two years after the Congress in order to supplement the political movement on the social side, and we are further informed that:

"From the first, the Social Conference made it a point to secure one or two women to speak on its resolutions, but for many years it was with the greatest difficulty that it could do this. Social reform in the early days of the National Social Conference was still regarded as having for its main object the remarriage of Hindu widows, and was, indeed, familiarly known as 'widow marriage reform.' Even now when the situation is greatly changed, few Hindu women will speak on widow remarriage from a public platform. Married women seem to regard the advocacy of the remarriage of widows as a piece of disloyalty to their husbands. Widowed women naturally feel that their plea for the reform may be understood as a plea for their own remarriage. Unmarried girls in the early days of the Conference were to be found mostly in the nursery stage, and were not available as public speakers. The prejudice against widow remarriage was so inveterate that at more than one Social Conference it was deemed expedient to drop the subject or to camouflage it under some general head, such as customs which are injurious to Indian womanhood. Historically, of course, it was the position of Hindu widows that first attracted the attention of social reformers. The abolition of *sati* was closely followed by Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's movement to remove the ban on the remarriage of widows. But for a long time the reform made little progress, altho it stimulated thought as to the best means of preventing child widowhood, which even the most orthodox Hindu felt to be a cruel hardship."

The raising of the age of marriage, this weekly goes on to say, and the education of girls began to be supported not so much as being good in themselves but as alternatives which might be expected to minimize the incidence of child widowhood. The Social Conference was more successful, it appears, in giving impetus to the education of girls, and in creating opinion in favor of raising the marriage age of girls, than in popularizing the remarriage movement. With the general decline in opposition to social reforms, which is the most marked feature of the day in India, we are told, remarriages of widows have ceased to be regarded as anything strange or out of the way except in some remote villages and in ultra-orthodox families. We read then:

"Education of girls during recent years has been making more rapid strides than that of boys. There is a general awakening all over the country as to the need of education for girls, and the demand has outrun the facilities that are provided for it. Most of the girls do not, it is true, proceed beyond the elementary stage, but the number proceeding to higher stages is steadily increasing. The women's movement has received a powerful and almost unintended impetus from the political movement. Many persons who had no definite idea of advocating women's rights have been forced to do so by the force of political circumstances. The late Sir Surendranath Banerji raised his voice against giving the franchise to women on the curious ground that nearly all women when they took to politics became extremists, but to-day women are not only entitled to the franchise on the same terms as men but in many provinces they are also eligible for election as members to the Legislatures, Indian and Provincial."

AN IRISH VIEW OF MUSSOLINI

ITALY'S CRYING NEED for more room in the world for her people is voiced every so often by Premier Mussolini, and some wonder whether in his emphatic manner of speaking he does not consciously or unconsciously assume a menacing shape. The utterances of men who have power to commit their country to war or otherwise upset the peace of the world, remarks *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin), are always heard with nervous interest. This is particularly true, it is claimed, about Mussolini, who has "made his own character his country's character, the law of his own being the law of its being." Since Lenin died, it is asserted by this weekly, no statesman has had anything like this "complete identity between personal will and national will." We read then:

"Naturally what he says is brooded over. Political philosophers have often commented on the inevitable consequences of the biological expansion of races, but philosophers have not the direct use of power, and people sleep sound o' nights whatever they say. But when Mussolini gives an interview to a correspondent of the Associated Press, and dilates upon rapidly expanding national organisms like Italy, and upon the necessity of providing for Italy's crying need, not only for moral and spiritual, but for physical expansion, foreign statesmen will be concerned mainly about the interpretation to be given to the phrase 'physical expansion.' Nations may expand morally and spiritually without troubling other countries, indeed only exciting admiration or envy. But a physical expansion proclaimed to be a necessity is another matter, and it is doubtful whether the nervous anxiety as to what that implies exactly will be allayed by the statement that it does not mean that Italy is ready to jump at the throat of the first passing nation in order to tear a colony from her, when it is followed by the statement that while the policy is pacific it is not exactly pacifist."

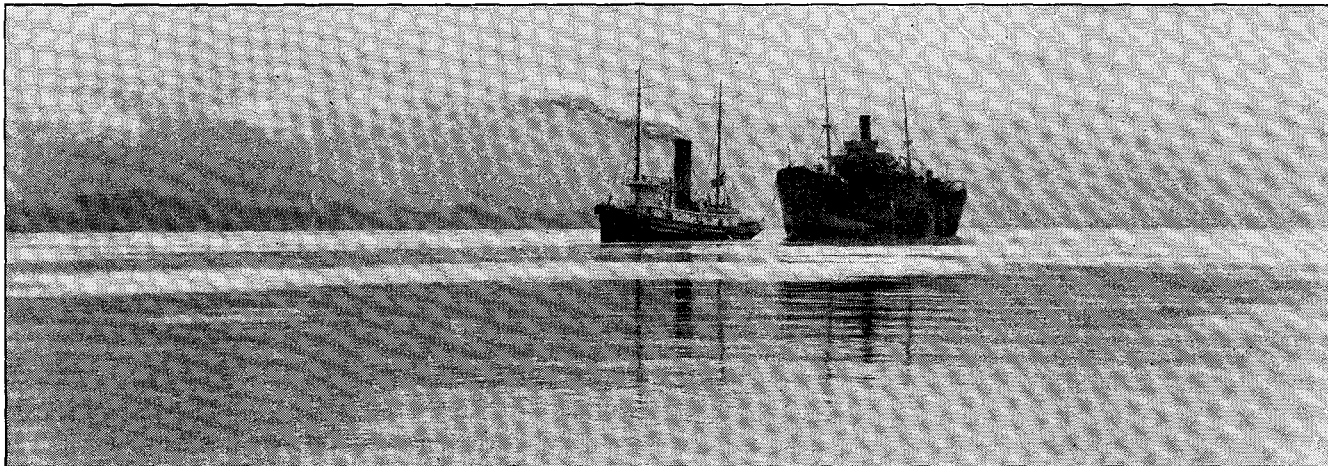
At the same time this Irish weekly gives credit to Mussolini for having pointed out one of the dangers to the peace of the world. Some nations, it notes in passing, remain stationary in population, while others, such as Italy or Japan, increase their populations so that they press upon the means of subsistence. As long as the United States opened its gates to emigrants from Europe almost without limitation, it is recalled, there was no great European danger as the overflow was not checked, but—

"Now the United States feels it can expand from within, and more and more limits the number of immigrants. India, Japan, and China with their teeming populations find it more and more difficult to get rid of their overflow. In Australia, in South Africa, in Northern America, the Asiatic is either not admitted, or if admitted, only with such limitations that they amount to a practical denial. It would be interesting if Mussolini would put before the League of Nations suggestions for a pacific settlement of this problem. Italy is keeping Europe in a state of perturbation, because of its need for expansion, and we all know that the still more obvious need of Japan for an overflow has alarmed the United States, and also Great Britain, as guardian of a white Australia. The expounding of a pacific settlement of this problem would interest the whole world. The statement of the problem with reference to Italy and without the pacific policy elucidated will not help in the allaying of suspicion."

One thing Mussolini said, which *The Irish Statesman* believes to be altogether true, is that the Asiatic peril will disappear whenever Europe ceases to think of Asiatics as barbarians, and breaks down this mental barrier between the European and the Asiatic mentality. In Asia are the "ancestor civilizations," it is recalled, and we read:

"Asia gave birth to all the great religions—Christianity, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Tao, Islam, and many others. Alike in the arts and in literature, in everything except science, the intellect of Asiatic races has been demonstrated to be equal to that of Europe, and in science, as Sir Jagadis Bose and others have shown, the capacity for fine and original investigation is there. Yet many Englishmen will refer to Indians as niggers in conversation, as if a different tinting of the skin implied an inferiority of intellect or imagination."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photographs with this article by courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York)

THE FIRST SHIP ON THE WAY TO THE FORD SCRAP-HEAP

Lake Fondulac being towed up the Great Lakes to undergo the first experiment in scrapping. The experiment lasted six months. Then it took 29 days to scrap the first ship in the regular dismembering line. Now the line takes three new vessels every five working days.

TURNING WAR-SHIPS INTO FLIVVERS

HOW UNCLE HENRY FORD has been buying surplus ships from the Government, building a two-million-dollar plant just to cut them up for use in his business, and how he expects to make a profit out of the transaction, which is the biggest scrapping job in the world's history, is told by Samuel Crowther in *The World's Work* (New York, January). Incidentally Mr. Crowther suggests that salvage operations of this sort may teach us to look on worn-out objects not as useless things to be partly redeemed by worthy effort, but rather as raw material to be converted into other forms. Such a change in our industrial point of view would properly add to Uncle Henry's fame as the originator and operator of various other ideas that have made a noise in the world of machine production. We read:

"Ships are becoming motor-cars at the Fordson works of the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford bought one hundred and ninety-nine ships from the Shipping Board. At the rate of three a week they are ceasing to be ships and turning in as metal.

"The transmutation is not without sentiment. Every ship has a personality. These have had careers. Most of them were part of the bridge to France. It seems ghoulish deliberately to wreck them. But these young veterans of the war are not really being wrecked: they are rather being rehabilitated. They enlisted for the duration of the war, and instead of being left to rust in a backwater, they are being remade for the uses of peace—to go back into civil life as new men. And it is a tremendous job, the like of which has never before been seen.

"As every one knows, the United States Shipping Board has on its hands a great number of ships left over from the war. A survey in 1924 found 521 not required for either the national or commercial needs of the country.

"These surplus ships have been stored in groups on various waterways. It has not been worth while to keep their hulls, engines, or boilers in working condition. The most that could be done was to keep them pumped out. Most of the boats are first-class, and with care would give many years of service. Be that as it may, no one has wanted to buy them, and the Shipping Board saw itself compelled to spend money for years to come, not to preserve these ships but merely to watch them rust.

"These ships had cost money—many millions—and it seemed as tho they ought to be worth something. But the valuable power plants, hoisting engines, and other parts could not be sold apart from the ships. Certain high-minded manufacturers, with a fine sense of public spirit, suggested that their resale to in-

dustry might hurt the demand for new engines. Of such dense bone is political economy formed.

"The vessels could only be sold for scrap, but no one had ever attempted a scrapping job of such magnitude. And who would undertake the risk of investing half a dozen million dollars or so in the labor of scrapping, even if the boats were given to him, on the slim chance of being able to sell the scrap at a profit? And who could use such an amount of scrap in his own business?

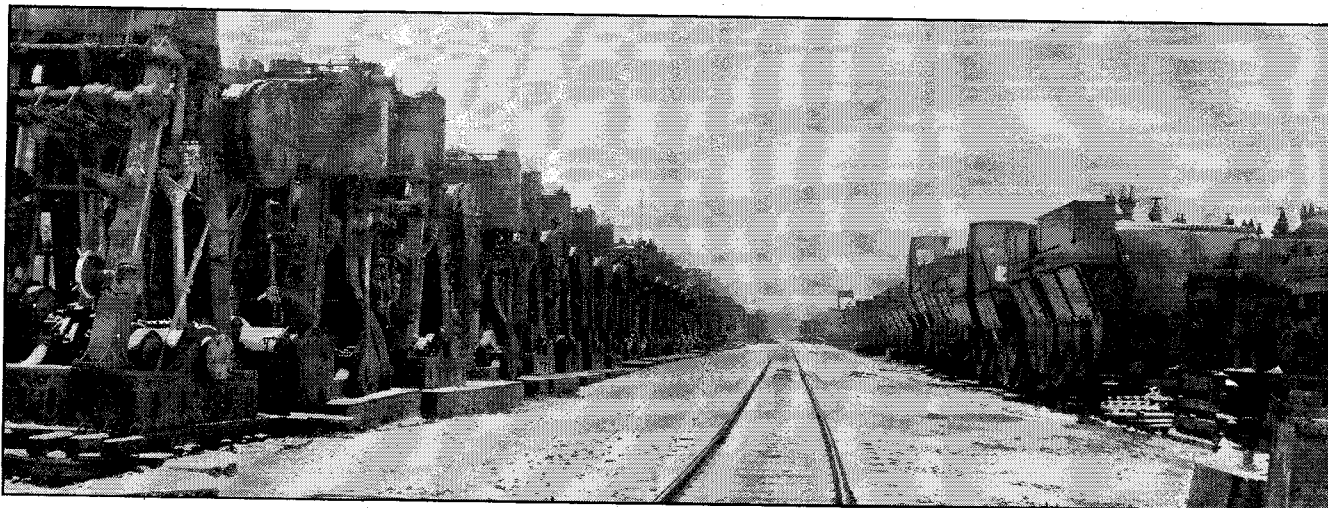
"The whole thing seemed impossible, and so negotiations were opened between the Shipping Board and Henry Ford—to whom all things are possible. As a result, the Ford Motor Company on August 18, 1925, bought 199 steel vessels of the surplus fleet for \$1,697,470 cash.

"The Ford bid was compounded out of faith, hope, and charity, regulated by some mathematics. The officers making the calculations had no precedents whatsoever to work on, because no one ever before had attempted to scrap ships on so tremendous a scale. The final figure was actually fixed by Mr. Ford, who, following his custom, settled on a price and said the company would have to get out on that price at a profit."

The ships, we are told, were of two kinds. One hundred and forty-nine were "lakers" and fifty were of the "submarine" type. The fifty submarines are too large to go through the Welland Canal, and hence it was arranged to scrap these at shipyards on the coast, but the lakers could be scrapped to the best advantage at Fordson, formerly the River Rouge Plant. To quote further:

"The first plan was literally to tear the ships apart, and to this end a deal of money was spent in equipment. For instance, hydraulic jacks were put under the deck plates to force the rivets while heavy cranes pulled on the plates from above. This ripped off the plates easily enough, but it left them in jagged shapes which were hard to handle. Special roller shears were contrived to slit the side plates, and while these worked well in clear spaces, they proved on the whole not to be economical. Force was then abandoned for the oxygen-gas torch, which can cut through the steel plates as tho they were paper. Mr. Ford's objection to the torch was the possible danger, but so many precautions have been taken that there have been no serious accidents.

"As is usual in all Ford work, the first step was to subdivide operations. Ten major subdivisions were settled on, and at once half a mile of new dock was built in the Fordson port in order that ten ships might be put in the line, each in a stage of dismantling. The final stage involved the construction of a floating dry dock to raise the last of the hull out of the water for



MARINE ENGINES AND BOILERS STORED FOR FUTURE USE.

the last cutting. Along the docks were built three lines of railway tracks, and also wider tracks to take cranes. Then traveling cranes of various capacities were bought, and also a great two-hundred-ton wrecking crane.

"In the meantime, the shipyards were going ahead with their scrapping, loading the remains into the lakers which were waiting for navigation to open. For the scrap on the coast could not have been utilized had it not been for the cargo capacity of the lakers, which had to be towed to Detroit for destruction. To have carried the wreckage by rail would have been prohibitive. Altogether the preparations to destroy the ships efficiently cost in the neighborhood of two million dollars. It took a deal of daring and a long pocketbook just to get under way.

"By the end of May, 1926, the dismembering line was ready to take ships. The first reached the end in twenty-nine days. Now the line takes three new vessels every five working days. To keep this schedule has required close towing work. Three reconditioned lakers and five of the tugs operate from the starting-point on the coast to Montreal, while two other tugs work on the Great Lakes.

"Each Ford tug is fitted with a radio and the movements from day to day are plotted on maps at the home office. This not only keeps the schedule running, but also permits storm warnings to be sent out and a constant supervision maintained. To the time of writing only one ship has been wrecked—and no lives have been lost.

"As soon as a ship reaches Detroit, its cargo of scrap is quickly hoisted out to waiting railroad cars. Next the vessel is stripped of its stores, hardware, furniture, and the like, and takes its place in the scrapping line.

"All the wood is then ripped out and the cars receiving the wood are shunted directly to a wood-working shop set up for this job. There the wood goes forward on conveyors, the nails are pulled, the wood is sorted to other conveyors according to standard sizes and passed through the special machinery which has been developed in connection with the other extensive wood salvage of the company, so that all of this wood comes out according to the classifications for packing, making boxes, and the like. The sawdust and the scraps of

wood which can not be otherwise used go on to the paper-making plant in the yard.

"The hull nearing its final stage looks like a big duck boat. It floats into the dry dock, is raised, is cut across in six-foot sections—and that is the end of the ship!

"During the processes an innumerable variety of metals, materials, and articles are recovered. The main recovery is, of course, steel plate, but there is cork from the refrigerating rooms, asbestos, and many miles of steel and copper piping. The steel piping is saved as pipe.

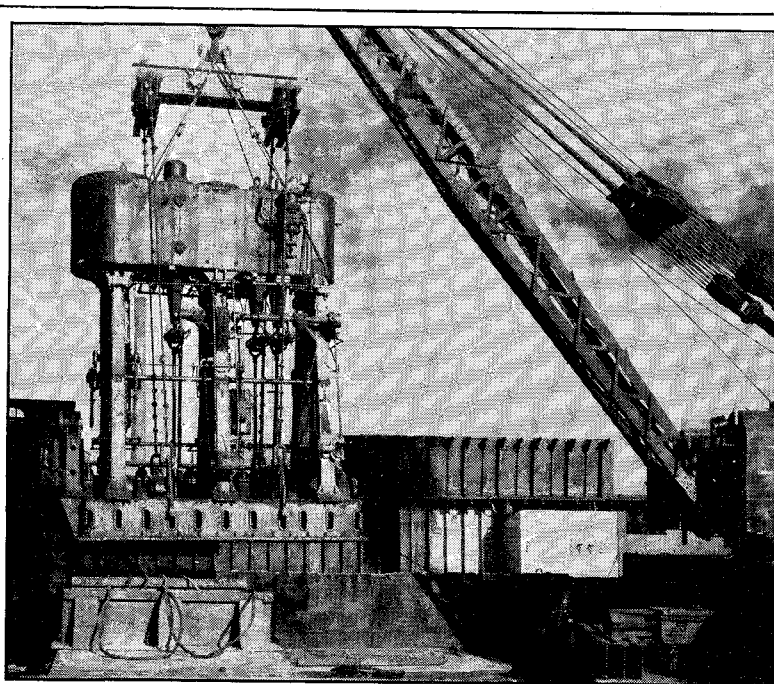
"Some of the copper tubing is slit and rolled out as sheet copper, while a plan is now under way directly to draw this large copper tubing down to the size of the small gasoline pipe used in the motor-cars. Each ship yields in addition about fifteen tons of non-ferrous scrap.

"All the bolts, screws, locks, and standard hardware which can be recovered without injury are sorted and go into the company stores. It is expected that eventually the hoisting engines, windlasses, steering engines, pumps, dynamos, and other auxiliary machinery, as well as the boilers and main power plants, will go into Ford branches. When the work is completed, about 275,000 tons of steel will have been recovered. It is entirely suitable for the Ford operations. If the ships could be broken up rapidly enough they would yield a full supply for about a year. Considered purely as a steel recovery the

operation would probably break even. If there is any profit it will be in the engines, boilers, and auxiliary machinery.

"A deal of experience is being gained in this operation, and this is going to a very vital point. We have thought of a finished article as final and of salvage only as a worthy effort. But may there not be another point of view?

"Perhaps if materials can cheaply be reconverted and manufacturing skill improved, we can get to a point where we shall not need much raw material and will quickly reconvert any article as soon as it begins to reach the point of less than its highest usefulness. All of which opens up a wholly new slant on conservation—the slant of considering it as active instead of as passive."



EXTRACTING AN ENGINE

An entire engine unit, weighing 73 tons, being taken from a ship's hold in a single hoist of a two-hundred-ton crane. It is then painted and stored as pictured above.

FRANCE'S PREHISTORIC INSCRIPTIONS

THE SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS of civilization will be changed, if the recent archeological find at Glozel, near Vichy, France, already described in these columns on September 11, proves that Western cultural development existed prior to Eastern. This statement was made recently by Prof. Michael I. Rostovtsoff to the Yale Classical Club in describing the discovery. He said, as quoted in the New York papers:

"A chance find of an inscribed tablet led to excavations which disclosed a pair of peculiar oval buildings and an archeological stratum full of various objects, all of them with the pure Neolithic facies, with no trace of metal, and some survivals of the paleolithic period. Everything is peculiar, nay, unique in this find, and everything solves the main problem of prehistory, all the solutions verging toward proving the cultural independence of the West and the priority of its cultural development, if compared with the East, by about 20,000 years.

"The finds are supposed to prove the use of an elaborate alphabet, of baked bricks, of glass, etc. It is no wonder that many leading scholars regard the 'find' with pure or partial mystification, feeling that it is either full of forged objects, or was 'salted.'"

Says the Paris *Times* (published in English):

"The principal interest concerning the Glozel discoveries relates to the claim by their finder that the inscriptions on some of the earthen tiles unearthed by him represent an alphabet, the first linear alphabet, according to his theory, devised by man. For this contention, with the corollary that alphabets already known and the one in use to-day are derived from writings like those named for Glozel, there are numerous supporters.

"The contrary thesis was presented to the French Academy of Inscriptions last evening by M. Camille Jullian, perhaps the leading authority on life and customs in Gallo-Roman times. The relics found at Glozel are genuine for the most part, in the opinion of M. Jullian, who dismisses the general charge of forgery already brought in this connection. But this scientist denies the claim that the relics had been in the place where they were found since centuries before the beginning of recorded time.

"Relics of the sort, according to M. Jullian, were frequently unearthed in Gallo-Roman times in France, and were used as a regular thing by the sorcerers who flourished in country places. These sorcerers supposed the objects to have magic powers and the latter figured in their incantations. M. Jullian recalls that sorcerers' caves containing prehistoric relics have been unearthed in numbers at other points in France. As he told the Academy last evening, evidence exists to prove that Glozel had a Gallo-Roman sorcerer more than 2,000 years ago.

"M. Jullian rejects the suggestion that the Glozel inscriptions are in letters previously unknown to the modern world. According to him they represent simply a cursive Latin script which has survived in countless examples. In the case at hand, he suggests, it has been difficult to decipher the meaning because the writings, by some ancient sorcerer, have no rational significance.

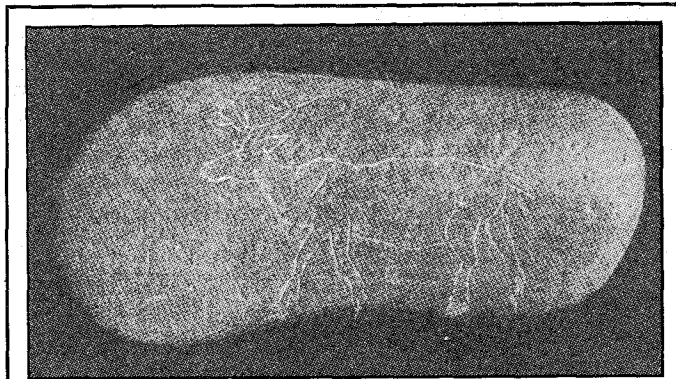
"At the next session of the Academy he is to present, nevertheless, an attempt at translation. For the present, he points out that one of the glazed tiles found at Glozel bears, in addition to a roughly drawn reindeer, the word 'STA.' This, he maintains, can be nothing but the imperative singular of the Latin verb 'sto,' meaning to 'stand,' or 'halt.'"

Henry de Varigny, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), states his belief that the Glozel question is really a treble one. First, is the find really authentic? Secondly, what is its epoch?

Thirdly, may it not be relatively recent? He answers these as follows: There is no doubt of its authenticity. But he pronounces the evidence on the other two points to be directly in conflict. It can not be Neolithic, for the inscribed tablets show it to be later. But he regards the total absence of metal objects as fatal to the Gallo-Roman hypothesis. He concludes:

"It is for the specialists in linguistics and inscriptions to take up the question now, and enlighten us on the problem of the tablets, both on the essential point of age and on that of the prehistoric alphabet. This must have begun somewhere, some time. Was it in the Neolithic age? Was it in Western Europe?"

That the interpretation of the inscriptions is already being taken up in earnest appears from an illustrated article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by F. Butavand, who believes that the accompanying representations of animals and objects give a clue to their meaning, altho he refuses, for the moment, to declare that they furnish any evidence on



A PICTURED DEER FOUND AT GLOZEL

The pebble also bore inscriptions, which are a subject of controversy. The inscription of another deer picture is shown below.

the vexed question of age. He writes:

"It appears from the various reports on the discoveries at Glozel, that the alphabet in the inscriptions there is made up in general of the same letters found in the Phœnician alphabet and its relatives or derivatives, altho we can not assert positively that the same letters always have the same value.

"Nevertheless it seems probable that the same graphic signs correspond to similar sounds—that the cross, for instance, stands for a hard letter, guttural or dental, the triangle for a soft dental, etc.

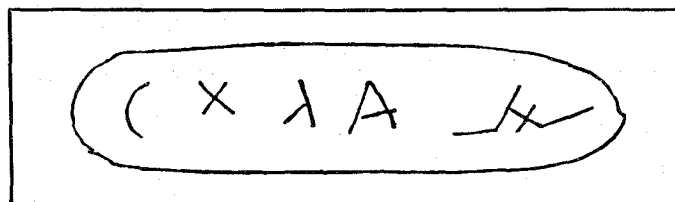
"Besides this hypothesis, we can make another parallel to it, with regard to the vocabulary. We find in all known languages, living or dead, a common stock of roots or vocables whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. We will suppose, as is perfectly plausible, that the idiom of Glozel belongs in this class.

"We know also that the characters were sometimes written from left to right, but more often in the reverse direction, which explains why, in ancient inscriptions—Etruscan, for instance—the same letters may be turned to right or to left.

"It is even seen at Glozel that the signs may be found with several different orientations. Perhaps this is a use analogous to that found in certain syllabic graphisms, notably in the alphabets of some modern North American languages. The orientation of the character indicates its pronunciation. Thus a triangle would signify, *da*, *dé*, *di* or *do*, according as the point was on top, at the bottom, at the right or left. But for the moment this matters little. At the point where we now are with the Glozel inscriptions it is not yet possible to discuss vocalization.

"These two hypotheses do not enable us to begin to decipher the inscriptions of considerable length, in a good state of preservation, which the excavations have unearthed. In such a case we can begin only with very short inscriptions, and with those that offer a 'support,' that is to say, that are accompanied by some circumstance exterior to the text, enabling us to get some light on its meaning. A picture is a valuable 'support.'

"Here, for instance, is a very interesting inscription given by Dr. Morlet. On a flat panel is shown a female of the deer family suckling her young. The design is clear and speaking. On the reverse side are traced the following characters:



"It is not too daring to suppose that this inscription refers to the picture. Let us examine the second half of it. The first character evidently resembles an A, the second [reading toward the left] an L. It recalls the Greek lambda [λ]. The third character is *t* or *k*; let us assume that it is *k*, by analogy with the Greek chi [χ]. The last character is of slight significance, perhaps the Greek sigma [σ]. We read then, as in Greek:

σλλα

or, reversing the characters, λλσς, which sounds something like the Greek 'Αλλή [Alché], the name of the large members of the deer family [our 'Elk']. This word is connected with a very common root found in a host of languages and giving rise, for example, to the German *Elch*.

"Let us now examine the right-hand part, separated by a point, serving as a sort of ligature. We recognize the right-angled cross and the ladder corresponding to *t* and *h*, or the Greek η, then an L, or *Thl*. Here also we meet with a common root, corresponding to the idea of suckling the young."

After other attempts at translation, made in much the same way, Mr. Butavand concludes:

"Thus, on the hypotheses stated, we reach a remarkable correspondence between the picture and the text in all these inscriptions. But we should be much in error to infer from what precedes that the Glozelian tongue was written with Phœnician or ancient Greek characters and was a sort of very old Hellenic or Semitic dialect. We have brought in the Greek because this tongue is one of the oldest and best known; its vocabulary is rich and includes a great number of archaic or poetic words whose origin is unknown, but which by their general character constitute a valuable storehouse for comparisons in the Semitic and Ural-Altaic tongues, for instance in the African or Polynesian idioms.

"I need not add that these results are independent of any conclusion as to the age of the Glozel inscriptions.

"We can not conceal the fact that this method, based only on hypothesis, is dependent on chance; but it is the only one at our disposal. It would be interesting to apply it to the greatest possible number of inscriptions having any kind of pictorial 'support.' Perhaps we should thus derive a relative degree of certitude from this assemblage of assumptions, so as to be able to attack, with some chance of success, the longer inscriptions unsupported by pictorial evidence."

HOW TO SEE THE MOVIES—The movies do not so often cause eye trouble as they reveal the existence of defects already present, we are told by Guy A. Henry, Director of the Eyesight Conservation Council, in a letter to *Clinical Medicine* (Chicago). In fact, he says, under the best conditions they have no harmful effect upon the eyes. He goes on:

"Watching motion-pictures is distance vision, and differs from ordinary distance vision only in the prolonged concentration of visual attention. If the movies cause eye discomfort, it is probable that something is wrong with the eyes. The best conditions for the eyes of the patrons of movie theaters obtain:

"1. When the film is fresh and new and free from cracks, breaks and pinholes. (Old, worn films are hard on the eyes.)

"2. When the pictures were taken with a firmly placed camera and are projected with a rigid machine, so that there is no swaying or flickering of the picture. (Any movement of the image, other than the proper action of the story, causes eye-strain.)

"3. When the operator is thoroughly trained for his job, so that pictures are always in sharp focus and the undimmed light of the projector is never permitted to strike the bare screen. (Pictures which are in the least out of focus strain the eyes; and a flood of brilliant light, after the usual dimness, hurts them.)

"4. When no observer has to sit closer than twenty feet from the screen, raise the eyes more than 35 degrees above the horizontal, or turn them more than 25 degrees to one side or the other.

"5. When the theater is not kept too dark; when all sources of glare or reflections are eliminated by having the walls and decorations finished in dull, flat colors, and all lights carefully shaded; and when there are no sudden changes in light in the theater.

"It should be remembered that headache, dulness and discomfort are not always due to eye-strain, but may be caused by poor or insufficient ventilation.

"Those who frequently patronize movie houses should see that the management provides ideal conditions for this pastime."

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU HANDLE BULBS

"**L**ILY RASH" FROM CUTTING the stems of flowers, chiefly narcissi, and from handling the bulbs of hyacinths, daffodils, narcissi, and tulips, has been known to occur from time to time, we are told by Sibyl G. Overton, in *The Lancet* (London). This has happened chiefly, it is believed, in Jersey and in the Scilly Isles. The rash is thought to be due to the acrid juice of the stalks of the flowers, or to the oxalate of lime in the bulbs:

"Recently two large firms with extensive bulb-packing and sorting departments have been visited, with a view to amplifying knowledge of the occurrence and character of dermatitis from handling flower bulbs. A small proportion of packers and sorters of bulbs were found to be suffering from a strictly localized dermatitis, which extended under the nail, where splitting of the skin caused considerable pain and disability. The longer the nails were worn, the more pronounced was the condition. The nail substance was in every case unaffected. Dermatitis occurred after a few days' work handling bulbs, and was progressive until the worker sought the protection of gloves or finger-stalls, when the condition improved rapidly.

"All the workers affected placed the onus of the complaint on tulip bulbs. Those who handled narcissus bulbs exclusively were affected in quite a different way—the skin of the extensor aspect of the terminal phalanges was worn and flaked away by small abrasions and friction. Those selecting, brushing, and packing only hyacinth bulbs were unaffected.

"The cause might appear at first to be friction, but this as the sole agent may be rejected. The onset of the condition within a short time of starting work on bulbs; the course, increasing in severity day by day until protection to the exposed parts is obtained; the fact that those with more exposure of the finger-tips are singled out, and that comparatively few are affected—these are all points against the friction explanation. It has been noted repeatedly that where friction causes soreness of the finger-tips there are few physical signs, and complaint is made after some days' work; the condition, also, tends to improve to a marked degree with time and thickening of the skin."

The writer thinks that the skin is first broken and that an irritant derived from the bulb substance is then introduced into the wound. In the bulb substance are stored the plant foods, but which one is the irritant it is hard to say. She goes on:

"Whatever may be its chemical composition, it is easy to express from a tulip bulb an acrid juice which experimentally produces irritation in a short time.

"While examining microscopically the covering testa of various bulbs, I found that the testa of the Roman hyacinth, which is fine and flaky, readily produced a fairly intense irritation of the skin of the neck. There seems here to be a resemblance to the well-known dermatitis from other plants."

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT FOR COWS—The novel procedure of exposing cows to ultra-violet rays in order to cure children suffering from rickets was advocated by Dr. Stuart J. Cowell, of London, before a recent conference in that city on the care of crippled and invalid children. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Altho this sounds more like the forgotten magic of ancient times than like modern science, the suggestion is quite in accord with the latest scientific information. It is known that rickets can be cured by exposure of the child sufferers to the ultra-violet rays, either from a 'sunlight' lamp or in sunlight itself. Also, Dr. Alfred F. Hess, of New York City, and others, have shown that the cure can be effected equally well by feeding to the sufferer certain kinds of food, including milk, which foods have been exposed to the ultra-violet rays. Such foods are altered chemically by the rays so that the curative power is imparted to them. Cows plentifully provided with the rays, as they are by pasturage under the summer sun, give milk which is already rich in these curative materials. But cows get little sunlight in the winter. Dr. Cowell's suggestion is that during the darker season cows whose milk is to be used for the food of sickly children should be exposed regularly to some form of ultra-violet lamp."

HIGHER BUILDINGS AN ABSURDITY?

A 110-STORY BUILDING in New York City, closely following an eighty-story one in Detroit! The announcements are circumstantial and the projectors of both buildings seem to be responsible, but *The Engineering News Record* (New York) requests permission to doubt whether either structure will be carried to such extraordinary heights. It says, editorially:

"If they are really built so towering the doubt will change to wonder why. The Detroit enterprise is somewhat explainable, for the family contemplating it is wealthy, with a large interest in the real estate immediately surrounding the site and with a pardonable ambition not only to glorify the city that has made it rich but also to commemorate the family name. As a monument the projected Book-Cadillac tower is quite as justified as any philanthropic city memorial. Detroiters, looking at its heaven-kissing peak, will doubtless swell with that queer municipal pride which leads us all to take personal credit for the things that are done in the place where we live. The New York building, on the other hand, is given out as a serious business proposal, with only a minimum of the monumental and the self-laudatory; certainly there is small need of adding to the already sufficient metropolitan boastfulness. But if a 110-story building is an economic proposition, if people can be found who will trade the sensation of housing themselves so high for the manifest discomforts of delay, if economic return can be guaranteed for such an increase of dead-load and wind stress and elevator space—then most of the existing theories of economic building design must go by the board. Structurally, both of these buildings are possible; from most other view-points they are absurd."

The durability of the skyscraper has been a subject of much interesting discussion at recent conventions of engineers, which leads a New York consulting engineer, Mr. Frank W. Skinner, to give to *THE DIGEST* the following interesting information:

"For more than twenty-five years as editor of *Engineering Record*, founder and editor of *Contracting*, and as a consulting engineer, I have been very closely associated with the development of sky-scrapers and other steel buildings since their very first examples made possible by the commercial introduction of structural steel. I have studied their design and construction, equipment and maintenance, and have published scores of articles descriptive of the greatest buildings, in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

"In order to secure the most thorough, impartial and absolutely reliable information, I address a questionnaire to the most eminent authorities all over North America, and from the 17,000 replies and from personal conferences with and signed letters from 100 of the most eminent engineers, architects, builders and other experts in the design, construction and maintenance of steel buildings, I prepared this paper on the corrosion

of structural steel supplementary to a similar paper on the 'Life of Iron and Steel Structures,' which I prepared by request for the International Engineering Congress of San Francisco in 1915.

"The conclusions overwhelmingly developed by both these papers are substantially that under unfavorable conditions steel, like every other building material, is subject to deterioration, and even to destruction, which in the case of steel is most likely to take the form of corrosion, nature's effort to restore it more or less to the form in which it originally occurred in the native ore. The reasons that produce corrosion in steel structures and those portions of the structures ordinarily most liable to it and the conditions most favorable to corrosion were fully investigated, and it was shown how in all cases corrosion may be easily and certainly prevented and the different methods of prevention and for protecting steel work in its various forms were shown.

"A great number of instances are specified of steel buildings, many of them the oldest in existence, that have endured without the slightest deterioration during periods up to nearly fifty years, since the time when steel was first used for such purposes. Some other examples showed how neglect and misuse have caused serious corrosion in a very few instances, and how it might always have been prevented.

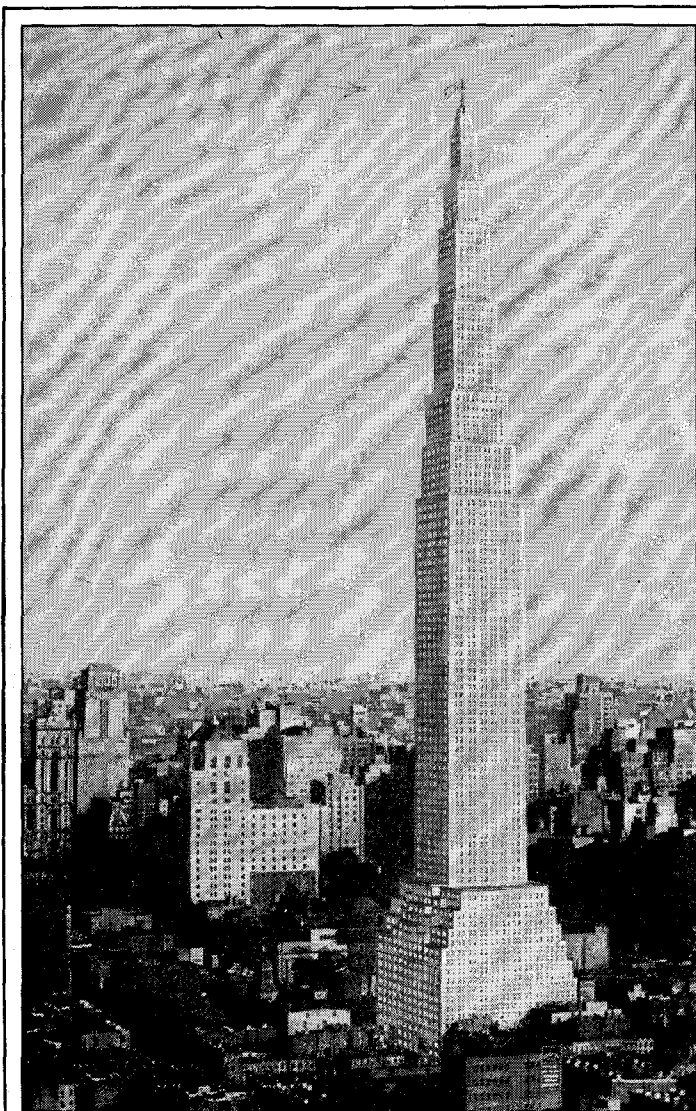
"The important point is that serious injury to a steel building of standard construction is very rare and difficult, that when properly designed, constructed, protected, inspected, and maintained according to present standards and at a very moderate cost, the life of a steel building is absolutely unlimited and should last into the centuries, since it will not be weakened either by corrosion or by any working strain, is assumed to be protected against fire, and is not subject to any other injury.

"Of all the arts and sciences, especially those appertaining to engineering and architecture

construction, none is so wonderfully and completely perfected as steel construction. Commercial steel to-day possesses the utmost uniformity of quality and strength and steel beams, girders and columns made entirely by skilled workmen with the most accurate and powerful machinery and fitted together in the building like watchwork, are the most perfect and reliable of all building elements, with the strength of each accurately predetermined, many times greater than its possible maximum load. Furthermore, unlike other materials, steel does not snap or split, but, when it does fail, yields very slowly, first bending or stretching many inches, even for the most massive bars, thus giving slow and ample warning.

"I have in my possession wrought iron, exactly equivalent to steel in durability, that was built into the foundation of the famous Cleopatra's Needle, Alexandria, Egypt, 2,000 years ago, and has endured uninjured through the centuries. The reliability and safety of this crude, ancient product is certainly not greater than that of the perfected steel workers of to-day.

"Nothing is more certain than that the standard office building of to-day, with reasonable care, can and will outlive many generations of our descendants."



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"EMPEROR OF NEW YORK'S SKY-LINE"

The proposed Larkin Tower Building in New York City, to be 110 stories tall and reach a height of 1,208 feet, or 226 feet more than the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the altitude record-holder for forty-six years.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE MAN BEHIND THE MASK

A FACE FAMILIAR on magazine covers, in color advertisements, and in the illustrations of popular serials, emerges as a real personality in a negro model. Maurice Hunter has become an American, and is now one of the most sought after of models for artists and schools because of unique gifts of impersonation and a figure of practically perfect physical proportions. But he came to this country from Dutch Guiana



"IN CHAINS"

A photographic study of Maurice Hunter, "one of the most sought-after of models for artists and art schools."

about sixteen years ago, and was then a lad of twelve. "Because of humble origin, the abridgement of opportunities and handicaps innumerable, the careers of most negroes who hurdle obstacle after obstacle and ultimately achieve success are full of interesting tales of romantic endeavor," says Lester A. Walton in the *New York World*. Hunter worked as a waiter, then ran an elevator, and finally was diverted into an artist's studio where his innate powers began to show themselves. He may now be said to have a national reputation as an artist's model, tho his fame is naturally confined to the workers in that field and the results of their work bear other names than his. New York, where he lives, is not his only sphere of action:

"Hunter first posed for a portrait study before a class of 100 at the Art Students' League. He made good from the start. To-day he is the most sought of all negro models. Painters, illustrators, sculptors and art students clamor for his services.

"Charles Dana Gibson, Frank Godwin and Dean Cornwell are some of the noted artists, and John Flanagan and Onorio Ruotolo among the noted sculptors, for whom Hunter has posed. The

art schools where he has been a model include the School of Applied Art, Rochester, New York; Yale School of Fine Arts, New Haven, Connecticut; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Hartford Art School, Hartford, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

"Hunter is kept busy posing for magazine covers, illustrated magazine stories, illustrated fiction published in book form, calendars, illustrated fashion, cigar, cigaret and soap advertisements. Not only does he pose for negro types, but he is available as a character study, posing as an Arab, Turk, Mexican bull-fighter and Hindu.

"The opinion is unanimous among artists and sculptors that Hunter has unusual powers of facial expression. He is just as adept in posing as a sheik of the desert with grave countenance and callous look as when representing a happy-go-lucky negro with an expansive smile and shiny teeth. Furthermore, he has a keen sense of the dramatic.

"In art circles he is said to be of perfect physique. He is five feet eleven inches and weighs 165 pounds. His power of endurance is extraordinary. There are days when he poses from fourteen to sixteen hours."

POLITICAL ORATORY ON THE RADIO—Whether the radio will make it easier or more difficult for the orator is one of the problems awaiting solution, as talking on the air continues. An anecdote was told of Senator Robert M. La Follette, who, failing to convey in good college English his message to a constituent at the other end of a telephone, "dropt into double negatives, accusative pronouns for nominatives, and adjectives for adverbs, thereby making the constituent understand and winning his regard even more." But the radio can not take account of individuals. The *Manchester Union*, hereupon, shows how the future will perhaps evolve a standard speech:

"Both the German Kaiser and Theodore Roosevelt had an intuitive comprehension of the art of adapting themselves to their audiences, not by discarding the rules of grammar and rhetoric, but by avoiding fine-spun distinctions on occasion. With some audiences, above all, with a tired audience, an audience worried by anxieties and in no mood, and even without the ability at the time, to analyze statements, these men dealt in clear-cut sentences that people had to understand, following to the letter Quintillian's rule of oratory, speaking not so hearers might understand, but so they must understand.

"The radio interferes with the successful application of speech to occasion and to audience. For it is address upon the circumambient air and all sections, all classes, all manners of mind, may hear what it carries.

"Those of us who heard Governor Smith speak in New Hampshire heard an address in classical English, in purist diction. A self-taught man very largely, like Lincoln, like Lincoln Governor Smith speaks with crystal clearness and uses the apt, telling word. When we heard Governor Smith on the air, talking on water power, many of his New Hampshire hearers were surprised. Was that Governor Smith? It was. It was Governor Smith adapting himself to his New York audience, an audience, as it sat before him, which would have reacted to meticulously correct English as it would have reacted to spats, vest edging, to broad A, Italian A the dictionaries call it, Boston A, it might well be called. Governor Smith was addressing that audience in a vernacular which penetrated quickly and surely to their understanding. That was fine in New York City, but it bewildered New Hampshire a little. It was a ten strike in New York, but not quite that at Dartmouth. The radio threatens to make a change in forms of political oratory we have used hitherto. We can't talk in the back 'deestriets' as we once did, for the radio carries the speech far beyond the tall grass."

A SCENARIST CONFESSES

SO MANY OF OUR GALLANT WRITERS have gone to Hollywood to put "literature" into the movies that to have one say it doesn't belong there is an honest confession, at least. John V. A. Weaver is one of the group who, first and last, have gone, been conquered, and come back with the silver screen unenriched with literature. Yet the critic of the screen constantly cries out for better scenarios, and, according to Mr. Weaver, "the West Coast Slopers have apparently found Eastern scribes a churlish lot, unmoved by their hymns to the sun, realtor pæans and anxious culture." Mr. Weaver tries, in the *New York Sun*, to show why these writers gain out there the title of "arrogant, supercilious and unappreciative, also unproductive":

"Now I do not wish to appear a truckler to the gods of celluloid; all that has been said on both sides—and much more—is true in a general way; but as one who came back wounded in self-pride and a little despairing, but certainly not hostile, I am forced, after months of puzzled analysis, to advance the theory that it is us wielders of the typewriter who must shoulder a great part of the blame that, as creators of movie material, we do not completely 'click.'

"If I may take the enormous liberty of attempting to speak for my side, we are presumed to have attained a certain degree of expertness in one or another medium—short stories, novels, plays, etc. But, what most of us do not realize is that the movies are something quite else again, a medium for the eye.

"Here is where the novice in Screenland comes up against his problem. If he has any perception he suddenly discovers that he must begin more or less at a beginning, and learn the technique of translating ideas into pictures—into pictures that move and that will move audiences. This, I am afraid, is a technique only to be learned through a long and arduous apprenticeship. He has only a few weeks at his disposal. Further, he discovers that from what he sees about him, by the time any expertness at the movie method has been developed, ideas have long since been crushed."

Mr. Weaver does not offer "any real remedy"; but attempts an "explanation":

"There is one possibility: Perhaps writers will learn that no one can 'write' a picture. When the overwrought scribbler realizes that a movie must be a collaboration—with the supervisor, the cutter, the actors, the electricians, the scenario grinder, the title writer, everybody, in fact, around the lot—and that the most he can do is to suggest, discuss and build a framework; when his employers are willing to look the thing in the face, and take what the 'writer' has to give, without expecting a perfect script, all set for shooting, there will be some approach toward eventual efficiency and cooperation.

"The writers have got to come off their high horses and be willing to learn; and the producers have got to try to teach and at the same time be willing to listen to fresh view-points.

"I went out to Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer, to write a story about a white-collar man and his attempt to face life. I was treated with the utmost courtesy and charm. I wrote and wrote and wrote. But I soon found that there was no use writing, unless the director and the supervisor edited as the stuff developed. The task was far too big for any one person. Therefore, eventually our method evolved into a series of conferences between Mr. Vidor, Mr. Thalberg and myself.

"These conferences were to me a revelation. Between them these two keen gentlemen clarified ideas, helped me over obstacles, suggested whole sequences. But the weeks slipped away to the number of ten. Two more than I had planned as the maximum. And Thalberg was so busy that he couldn't spare more than a few minutes every few days. And Vidor was cutting 'Bardeleys.' And there were days on end when circumstances were such that I could do nothing but wait in an outer office, hoping for ten sentences of conversation. I couldn't very well proceed, for fear of going irrevocably down a wrong track.

"Finally I departed, leaving a story called then, 'the clerk story.' It had a beginning, a body and an end, and I think it was interesting.

"It was not 'finished'; I mean, it was not ready for shooting. At the rate I was going, I would have had to stay at least three months more. But something was there, something for all my other collaborators to work over and make into what I am convinced will be a good movie."

BENNETT'S ROW WITH YOUNG BRITISH WRITERS

YOUNGER NOVELISTS IN ENGLAND have been brought to task by Mr. Arnold Bennett in a way that takes the wind out of their rather full-blown sails. He tells them they can't write; and that when they are placed in competition with their elders they really have "the stuffing knocked out of them." They try to run before they can walk, he complains in the



"IN ARABY THE BLEST"

Another study of Maurice Hunter, by Paul A. Brody, showing the model's power of characterization.

London *Evening Standard*. "Why essay a part in a piano quintet," he asks, "before you can play a scale?" He writes:

"I am very interested in young writers—and rather gloomy about them. Nor am I alone in gloominess. I find, when conversation on the subject has grown frank and intimate, that the young themselves are gloomy about their writers. I know that the war killed about fifty per cent. of potential talents. But the other fifty per cent. promise too little, and have performed almost nothing so far.

"When I was young I wrote what I thought about literature current then, and I see no reason why advancing age should preclude me from writing what I think about current literature now. The new generation of writers is disappointing; it forces us to defer hope. Perhaps at all times elder writers have said this, but to-day the elder writers who say it are not contradicted by their fiery juniors.

"When Kipling published 'The Story of the Gadsbys' everybody, old and young, save a few petrified mandarins, agreed that here was a man. Ditto when H. G. Wells published 'The Time Machine.' Ditto even when James Joyce published 'Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man.'

"But to-day? . . . The elders and their immediate successors (such as E. M. Forster and D. H. Lawrence) can and do, when up to their form, knock the stuffing out of the boys and girls. There may be—there must be—one or two semi-exceptions; but not one who has caught and vanquished the general imagination of the educated public. We are concerned, and justifiably so."

To take one example, Mr. Bennett selects Mr. Edward

Sackville-West, who wrote "The Ruin," described as "the latest orchidaceous efflorescence of modernness":

"He can sometimes produce emotional effects of beauty (also of what is loosely termed ugliness). I should say that he may one day count—tho 'The Ruin' is perhaps excessively jejune, and has many pages about nothing. But why, so deliciously fresh from school or college, does he flaunt an ignorance of the rules of grammar? Is he above them or below them? Could he not, in future, as a concession to the prejudiced has-beens of literature, contrive to be consistently grammatical?"

"Further, Mr. Sackville-West is capable of enormities of style. (Possibly that is why he labels his novel 'Gothic.') Thus, 'He literally pulled his eyes away and fixt them upon the piece of cake in his hand.' (My italics.) See the orbs somehow gummed on the surface of the cake. The author omitted to describe what the empty sockets looked like."

Mary Borden is another of the younger writers whom Mr. Bennett "goes for." Her faults, it seems, are such as may be found "too common among young or youngish novelists." First, "she describes her circles without any background of the general life," and second, "she rarely writes natural dialog." Miss Borden, who is of American birth, takes up the cudgels for her "younger" contemporaries, and in the same paper reads the elders a lesson in their own art. She retorts to Mr. Bennett:

"Now, the fact of the matter is that elders are almost always disappointed in their juniors, and that this doesn't do the least bit of harm. It is sometimes salutary, and it sometimes doesn't matter; the juniors can profit by the disapproval if they know how, but it is a more serious matter for the juniors to be disappointed in their elders."

"The younger writers do not go for their elders partly because they do not dare do it and partly because it would not do their elders any good if they did, but it is nevertheless true that our elders, and especially Mr. Arnold Bennett himself and Mr. H. G. Wells, whom he cites as knocking the stuffing out of the younger ones, are a disappointment. They promised great things. We accepted them long ago as great story-tellers. They did actually, to use Mr. Bennett's own phraseology, catch and vanquish the imagination of the educated public, and then they let us down."

"What has become of the author of 'Mr. Polly' and 'The Time Machine,' which made us all sit up? He has become the author of a tiresome gasbag called William Clissold, in three volumes. And where is the author of 'The Old Wives' Tale'? We have scarcely had a glimpse of him in the last ten years."

"I have a number of Mr. Arnold Bennett's books beside me. On the fly-leaf of one I find a list of his publications, and I gather that he has written some twenty-eight novels, ten plays—I don't, however, judge him as a dramatist, that wouldn't be fair—nine pocket philosophies, and eight volumes of miscellaneous essays. Out of this number I have read a dozen or so, among others, 'Lilian,' 'Mr. Prohack,' 'The Pretty Lady,' 'Clayhanger,' 'Hilda Lessways,' 'The Grand Babylon Hotel,' 'Sacred and Profane Love,' 'Riceyman Steps,' and, of course, his masterpiece, 'The Old Wives' Tale,' and I dare to say that this author's title to a respectable place on the bookshelves of future generations will be secured by only two out of all his books, 'The Old Wives' Tale' and 'Riceyman Steps.' Some of the others are pretty good stuff, a good deal of the remainder is trash."

"My point is that no writer who can produce 'The Old Wives' Tale,' and twenty years later another as good, yes, as great, as 'Riceyman Steps,' has any business to flood the book market with such stuff. He is responsible to the younger generation. We accepted him, read him, some of us, eagerly, wanting to know how he did it, to find out where his genius lay, and then, when he had whetted our healthy appetites, he fed us on cheap rhapsodies concerning millionaires, elaborate, romantic descriptions of appalling bathrooms with silver taps, and vulgar platitudes with heavily humorous twists in them as to how to make the best of life, live on twenty-four hours a day, and manage the business of marriage. His crime is that he could do great things, certainly much better things, and didn't. No. It's not good enough. We, the younger ones, are fed up. . . ."

"There are, however, those among the elders who have not let us down. There is Bernard Shaw, for instance, who, after making us sit up for forty-odd years, at the age of sixty-eight produced his greatest play; and there was Joseph Conrad, who, in spite of Mr. Bennett's test of success, waited years for a decent-sized check from his publishers. And yet I fancy that the rush of

wind in his 'Typhoon' will be heard long after most books written nowadays will have gone to limbo in forgotten dust-heaps."

"But my advice to the young ones, the really young ones, is, don't read your contemporaries or your elders; at any rate, don't read them seriously. Leave them to your grandchildren. If they last that long they'll be safe then to read. Jump back over their heads to Trollope, Thackeray, Dickens, Jane Austen, and don't pay attention to anything any one says to you. If you like Dickens he won't do you any harm. But beware of Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett."

GERMAN CENSORSHIP OF "LITERARY TRASH AND MUD"

GREAT EXCITEMENT WAS CAUSED in Germany, in December, by the discussion and adoption of the so-called "Literary Trash and Mud Bill" (*Schund- und Schmutzgesetz*), providing for a sort of "moral censorship" over literature and art. All political parties of the Reich, we are told by German editors writing on this subject, have long since been of the opinion that the morals of the younger generation should be protected in some way or other against floods of dirty, vile, often semi-pornographical and half-criminal literary trash which has been submerging German bookstores ever since the end of the war. In this, we are informed, there was no difference of view. But as soon as the discussion of the bill began in the Reichstag it became evident that it was exceedingly difficult to work out formulas which would satisfy all, and heated debates began. The bill was finally carried through the Reichstag by the votes of the Catholics—including the Center and the Bavarians—of Nationalists and of a part of the Populists as against the Social Democrats and the Democrats. The latter parties objected not to the idea, but to the form of the bill. Thus, they declared that it was a great mistake to leave the words "literary trash and mud" undefined in this important legislative document, that the morals of the young generations would be hardly protected by police measures.

In keeping with the bill, we are informed, a Committee of eight members under a neutral president will be formed by the Federal Government after consultation with the Governments of individual States. Of these eight members two will represent the school teachers' association, two the youth protection societies, two the association of publishers, and two the authors and artists. This committee will have the right of placing on the "black list" books and periodicals which are in its opinion "trashy" or "muddy." Such publications won't be allowed to be advertised, sold on newspaper-stands or displayed in the windows of bookstores. Only persons over eighteen will have the right to buy them. A periodical can thus be condemned by the Committee only by a vote of six to three, while other publications can be condemned by an unqualified majority.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes the speech of Dr. Kuelz, Minister of the Interior, in defense of the bill:

"The bill must protect our youths from trash and mud which are being poured at them. Our critics often forget that all political groups agree that the adoption of a bill to this effect was urgently needed by the country. Ever since 1920 the drafting of such a bill was demanded by many. Moreover, the unions of youths of all political states, including Socialist ones, did not cease emphasizing the necessity of a legislative measure checking the flood of literary trash and mud. Organizations which demanded it were inspired not by reactionaries, but by men holding liberal views. . . ."

"The protection of the younger generations, which is the main purpose of the bill, threatens in no way the freedom of literature, arts or sciences. Things which the bill will combat have literally nothing to do with literature, arts or sciences. The bill threatens solely that sort of printed matter which undermines culture, which contaminates the people with moral dirt and which represents no esthetic value whatsoever. The adverse critics of the bill are dissatisfied above all with the absence of clear definitions of 'trash' and 'mud' in the present bill. To this, however, one can

answer with the words of Dr. Faust: 'If you do not feel what it is, no one will be able to teach you what it is.' We should not forget that the ideas of esthetic achievement and of beauty can not be defined in a precise juridical formula either; they are a matter of taste and of point of view. The same applies to the trash and mud."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, an outstanding Democratic organ, does not share some of Dr. Kuelz's opinions. It says:

"Every one who knows the 'moral' situation of the post-war Germany will understand why influential circles of our society have raised their voices for the defense of our young men and women against literary mud. A very conservative estimate leads us to believe that the number of trashy and muddy publications which are now in circulation in Germany reaches the tremendous figure of three billion copies. This certainly does mean something. Yet, when the Reichstag insisted on the checking of this evil it had in mind some sort of a legislative measure which, combating it, would not threaten us with other evils at the same time. The cause of the unsatisfactory drafting of the present bill lies in the fact that no one can define with the accuracy needed what is 'trash' and what is 'mud.'"

To this the conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten* adds:

"The bill will affect in a serious way the business life of the country. Booksellers will suffer less than other parties concerned: they will have in hand the 'black list' which will enable them to avoid the purchasing of the 'muddy' stuff. Much worse, however, will be the situation of publishers and writers, for who will guarantee them that books published (or written) by them won't be classed among trash and mud publications? It is therefore a grave mistake to assert, as some of the speakers have done in the Reichstag, that no definition of trash and mud is needed. We all take to heart the interests of our young generations, and we all know that something ought to be done to defend their youthful brains from irresponsible demoralizers. Yet, utmost legislative precision and accuracy of formulas are required in order that the bill can actually achieve what is expected from it."

The Social-democratic *Vorwaerts*, speaking in opposition, says:

"Instead of defending young generations, this disreputable legislative measure will resuscitate the spirit of Metternich's police-legislation. If even something is going to be achieved by this measure, something is going to be jeopardized by it, too, for it will contribute to a sort of moral police-dictatorship. Our youths see in large cities more mud than they can find in any muddy literature: they see a whole class of prospering cocottes and many other things. It is really a strange belief that, as long as this is so, anything to speak of can be achieved by a sort of new censorship."

The conservative *Koelnische Zeitung* quotes this passage from a speech by Dr. Breitschild, an outstanding Socialist Deputy, opposing the bill:

"Perhaps it is true that our youths are to a certain extent spoiled and demoralized. Where does, however, the cause of this demoralization lie? In the consequences of the war. And now you want to combat these consequences by police-measures! What can you achieve? The only thing that will result from the bill will be a serious obstacle standing in the way of all creative artists and subjecting their works to the threat of excommunication."

A PAINTER OF WINTER

AT FIRST GLANCE one sees that the cover does not depict New England, tho since the days of "Snow-Bound" a snow scene instinctively calls up the environment of Whittier's poem. There is a quality here of the Middle States, tho it would be hard to define just what that quality is, and we turn to see that Mr. Redfield, the painter, was born in Bridgeville, Delaware, December 19, 1869, and now lives in Pennsylvania. Like Walter L. Palmer, whose picture we reproduced on January 28, Mr. Redfield has frequently chosen the winter landscape as a theme for his work, and, indeed, he may be said to lead the American landscape school in this particular genre. He studied

abroad under Bouguereau and Toni Robert-Fleury in Paris, and has the distinction of being the first American landscapist from whom the French Government bought a picture to hang in the Luxembourg Gallery. Honors have been frequently bestowed on him, and so prolific is he that, practically, every prominent gallery in America holds specimens of his work. Quoting from Lorrinda M. Bryant's "American Pictures and Their Painters," we present this estimate of his quality:

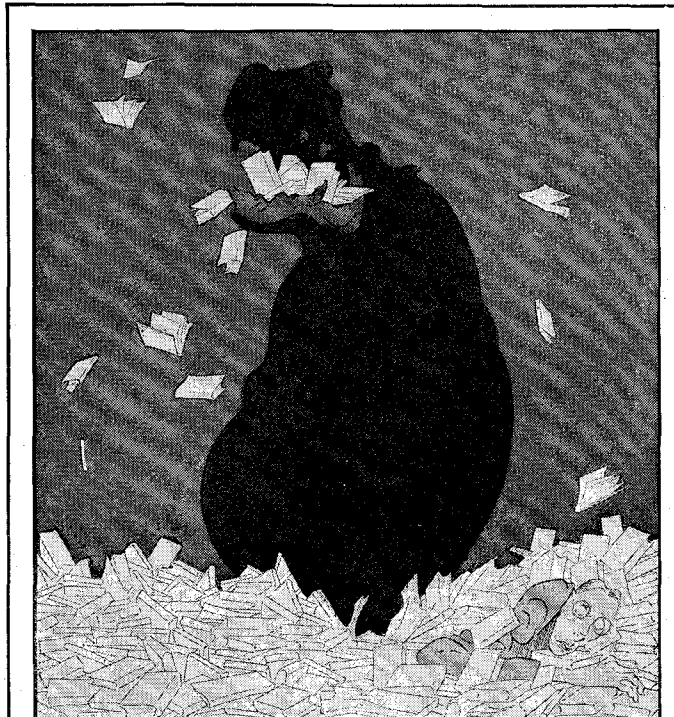
"It would be impossible for Mr. Redfield to paint a hopeless winter, yet he never fails to make us feel the true spirit of the frost king. There is no sentimental masking of the desolation that follows in the wake of snow and ice. At one time we feel the light, fluffy snow that, soft and warm, is like a wool comforter; then again the heavy, wet snow that weighs down, like a cheap

cotton comforter, with no semblance of warmth and comfort in it.

"He often changes his point of view in dealing with the cranky, uncertain king of winter, but he does it to help us to a better appreciation of the whimsical vagaries of a monarch subject to powers beyond him. A certain desolateness hangs over the bare hillside and heavy flowing river in 'The Crest,' John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, but the tiny settlement snuggled against the rough, sidling road and the glistening snow caught in the hollows suggest that hope still lingers. His keen appreciation of the latent power buried under the snow and ice and hidden in the gaunt, leafless trees infuses a sense of life. The barrenness of the aspect gives no hint of a dead world—nature is simply accumulating forces as she sleeps. . . .

"Possibly because December was Mr. Redfield's birth month he was given a deeper knowledge of the old winter king. Certain it is he never fails to give the thrills that the biting air brings, whether it is to shiver as the dampness clutches us or to laugh as we glide over the soft snow.

"Edward W. Redfield is decidedly individual, yet his individuality is not of the eccentric kind. He works almost exclusively out-of-doors, and very rapidly, so that many canvases are the result of a season's work. To have one of his winter scenes on the wall of a living-room brings joy the season through. In winter the home is the cozier because of the presence of his literal portrayal of winter, and in summer there comes from it a breath of crisp cold air deliciously refreshing. Many of his paintings are scenes from near his home in the Delaware Valley country, but their import can not be confined to any special section; wherever are found snow and ice, there is the essence of his art."



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE LIBRARY

"Down with art! The rising generation must grow up in strength and beauty."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EVOLUTIONISTS TO FIGHT FOR THEIR BIRTHRIGHT

ANTI-EVOLUTIONISTS are said to be taking the field in seventeen State legislative halls, and, apparently somewhat dismayed at this proposed increase in restricting the freedom of teaching, the American Association of University Professors has taken action to bring about more effective cooperation in opposing the spread of anti-evolution in the States. At the same time, one of their number bids the university professors to proceed carefully, and to be tactful and kind in approaching those who shrink from the theory of evolution as something born of the devil and therefore to be feared as a destroying angel. The professors took their action in a recent meeting in Philadelphia. The merits or demerits of evolution, says an Associated Press dispatch, were not discussed, the speeches being confined largely to the spread of anti-evolution sentiment and the means to be taken to enlighten legislators on the modern theory of the origin of man. Two resolutions were adopted. The first, offered by A. O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins, is that the Association "take the initiative in bringing about a more effective cooperation between all groups or organizations interested in opposing legislative restriction on freedom of teaching in State-supported institutions and in defending the principle of the separation of Church and State in educational matters." The second resolution is "that when some similar organization is formed it should investigate the legality of the action of the Texas State Text-book Commission, which has removed all mention of evolution from text-books in State-supported schools."

The need for immediate action is certified in a report from the Committee on Freedom of Teaching in Science, of which Prof. S. J. Holmes of the University of California is chairman. The report states that "another State, Mississippi, has passed a law prohibiting the teaching of the doctrine of evolution in State-supported schools," the statute being similar to the one passed in Tennessee. The report says also that a bill was introduced in the Legislature in Louisiana, but was defeated, and that a similar one will be presented this month in the Arkansas Legislature. Prof. Woodbridge Riley of Vassar, we read, is authority for the statement that anti-evolution bills will be presented in seventeen States this year. "There is a general tendency to give predigested and devitalized fare to our school children and college students," said Professor Riley, as the dispatch quotes him. "We should get our publicity movement so started that we could show Americans how attempts to suppress free thought have failed. We must keep catalogs of our opponents." However, it seems to Prof. A. W. Lindsay of Denison University, Ohio, that scientists are inclined to forget the type of people who will suggest anti-evolution laws. They deal entirely with the emotional responses and not with pure reason, he said. "But we should remember to be tactful with them, to be kind to them. Opposition so far has been of little avail against them."

This is the right method of approach, agrees the New York Times, which says that the anti-evolutionists are rather to be dealt with as "men who, like children, move but as they're led." They are not to be driven, nor are they to be laughed out of their "ignorant conceits," and *The Times* continues:

"Except that men feel a certain moral responsibility to share their knowledge with their fellow men, these might be left to go their own ways, if they did not in the zeal of their ignorance try, and with some temporary success, to deprive the oncoming generation of important knowledge which the human race as a whole has acquired in its experience of hundreds of thousands of years, not to mention the hundreds of millions of years in which

there are evidences that preparation was being made for its coming, and for its pursuit of happiness on an earth stacked with supplies for its food and shelter."

Referring to the "organized effort" to banish from the schools and colleges all books which teach evolution, *The Times* declares that legislation of this kind "can not, of course, prevent the eventual emergence of the truth." And *The Times* warns:

"After all, such legislation will do harm to religion in its discrediting of science, which in its highest service furnishes man with new ground for faith in a Creator—one of such far-purposed designs. The starting by the American Association of University Professors of a movement to bring into effective cooperation all groups or organizations interested in opposing legislative restrictions on freedom of teaching in State-supported institutions is to be welcomed by all intelligent citizens of whatever faith who wish to avail of what man's mind has won from the mystery about him, and pass it on to the enrichment of the life which, doubtless for other hundreds of thousands of years, is to exist on this earth, and by continuing evolution reach a higher state than it has attained so far. The anti-evolutionists would in other centuries have been anti-Copernicans, anti-Baconians, anti-Columbuses. Evolution goes on nevertheless."

The "pernicious effort to make presentation of the doctrine of evolution illegal in State-supported schools," thinks the *Baltimore Sun*, "does not receive adequate attention in enlightened communities. . . . It is an issue on which indifference is unsafe," and *The Sun* says the time "to stop absurdities of this sort, we now have reason to realize, is before, not after, they gain a bigoted and hysterical popular support." Declaring that "freedom of education is the most important issue before the country," the *Columbus Ohio State Journal* asserts:

"Not only does the assault upon it contemplate the abandonment of the fundamental American principle of the separation of Church and State, but it seeks to limit knowledge, to close the minds of the future citizens of America. It is a policy of fear, fear that the individual intelligence can not be trusted with such knowledge and theories as scientific research makes available, and fear and mental and moral progress do not go together at all. The idea is that open-mindedness is dangerous, and it is a wholly false idea. Open-mindedness is the hope of advancement."

"Prof. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, one of the great educators of the South, recently made this cheering statement: 'A new civil war is being fought in the South, and it's going to end in the abolition of lynching, the fall of the Ku Klux Klan, repeal of the anti-evolution legislation and the general rout of the forces of passion, ignorance and prejudice by the armies of liberalism, intelligence and education.' That is undoubtedly true. In the end liberalism always wins, for that is the law of human progress. The best the forces of reaction can do is to delay the march toward the light. But in the meanwhile how much valuable time is wasted, how great opportunities are lost! And we may add that the South is not the only place where the armies of liberalism, intelligence and education are sorely beset by the forces of passion, ignorance and prejudice. Ohio legislators, quit ye like men! Resist every insidious advance of the forces, with their mercenary leaders, which have for their object the ultimate overthrow of freedom in education, of the great American policies of religious liberty and the separation of Church and State!"

However, the *Philadelphia Record* believes it "quite futile for the professors to organize to combat laws against teaching evolution." For, holds *The Record*:

"Where such laws are demanded, as in some of the Southern States, it is due to a religious belief, and changes in that are effected very slowly and by indirect forces. Religion has survived

the opinion that the earth revolves around the sun, and geology is not condemned by any legislation, tho it discredits Archbishop Ussher's chronology. Genuine faith will likewise survive the teaching of the evolution of man from lower forms of animal life."

NEW YORK'S BAPTIST "CATHEDRAL"

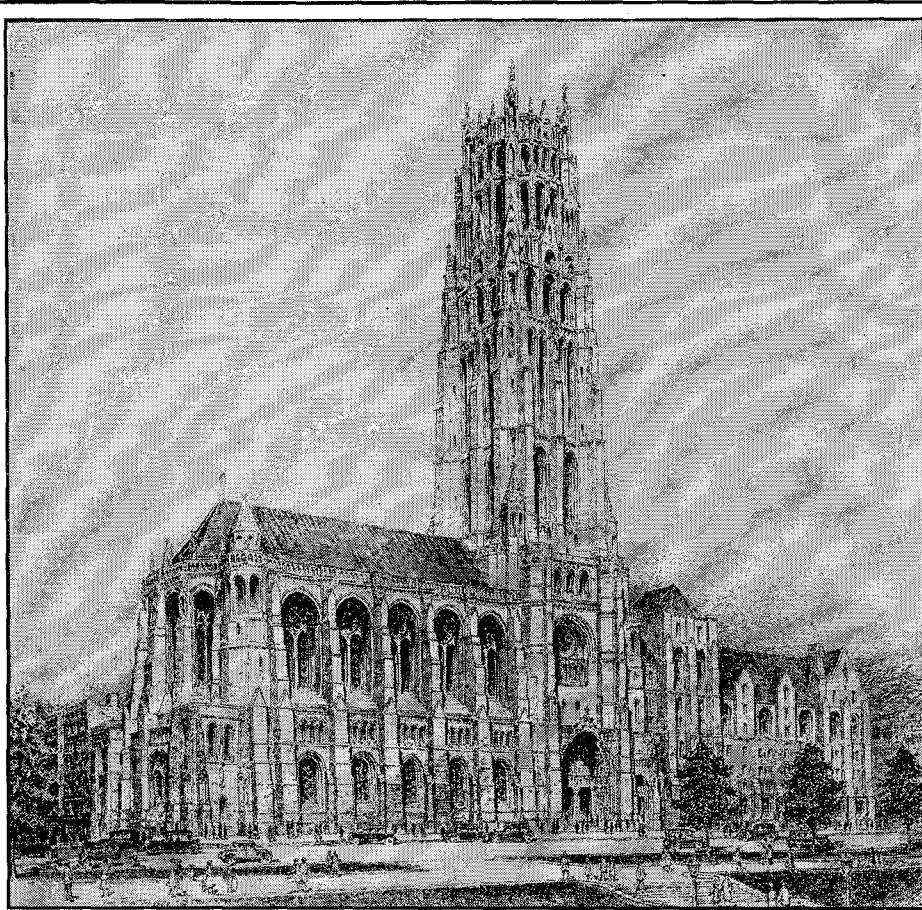
A BIG CHURCH WITH A BROAD CREED—that may well briefly describe the magnificent cathedral-like structure to be built for Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and the congregation of Park Avenue Baptist Church in New York City by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and others. Nominally a Baptist Church, the new house of worship will be open to all Christians—Fundamentalist and Modernist, the immersed and the unimmersed. That, we are told, is one of the conditions laid down by Dr. Fosdick, leader among the Modernists, in accepting the pastorate.

The church itself will be Gothic in architecture, because, writes Charles Collens, of Allen and Collens, who is associated with Henry C. Pelton in designing the Riverside Church, a tour among the old cathedrals of Europe convinced them "that he who designs a great church in anything but Gothic has lost a divine spark in the structure itself which only that great art can supply." The chief inspiration for the Baptist Church was drawn from Chartres Cathedral in France, tho, we are told, the resemblance is merely in fundamental principles, not in outline. In his description of the building, published in *The Church Monthly*, organ of the Park Avenue Church, Mr. Collens tells us that the outstanding feature will be the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Tower the main entrance to the church on Riverside Drive, which will be adapted from one of the Chartres towers. The tower will be 375 feet high and will contain a lofty belfry from

which will be sent out the music of the carillon now housed in the Park Avenue Baptist Church. Four bells will be added to the present fifty-three, making the carillon the largest in number and the heaviest in the world. "For many generations to come," writes Mr. Collens, "the tower should symbolize the finger of God pointing upward and the carillon celestial music." Elevators will carry one to offices, schoolrooms and social halls in the twenty stories of the tower. Winding among the carillon bells, a staircase will lead to the roof, whence, Mr. Collens says, should be had "one of the finest views in New York." The interior of the church auditorium, which will seat 2,400 people, will have a span of 60 feet and a height of 100 feet, and will be entirely of stone. A distinctive feature will be a low, wide vault in the nave, an idea taken from old Spanish churches for the sake of better acoustics and vision than the narrow and lofty interiors of many American churches afford. Off the main auditorium will be a small chapel, with its own baptistry, chancel and organ, and with a seating capacity of 200. The interior of the chapel will be in the early pointed Romanesque style of architecture, contrasting with the later Gothic of the church proper. Underneath the auditorium will be two floors with bowling alleys, a basket-ball court, and a theater, besides a large assembly-room

for the Rockefeller Men's Bible Class, choir-rooms, robing-rooms, locker-rooms, kitchens, etc.

Such a structure is, of course, a complete departure from the simple lines of the "meeting-house." That a Baptist congregation should erect such a building is a notable fact, observes the *Providence Journal*, remarking that the typical Baptist architecture of a few generations ago was ostensibly unadorned. *The Journal* finds it worth noting, too, that the church will be as broad spiritually as it is magnificent architecturally, and comments: "Thus in more than a material way the Riverside



A BAPTIST "MEETING-HOUSE" BUILT ON GOTHIC LINES

The new building which is going up for the congregation of the Park Avenue Baptist Church in New York. The Gothic architecture was chosen because "he who designs a great church in anything but Gothic has lost a divine spark in the structure itself which only that great art can supply."

Church will mark a new era in the history and development of the Baptist denomination. . . . Its example, it is fair to assume, will as time goes on be widely followed."

Harking back 150 years, when was built the first Baptist Church in the valley of the Connecticut—a church so small that it could, perhaps, be carried through the door of the great church to be—the *Springfield Union* remarks on the changes since the time of the so-called "new lights." Now we have a \$4,000,000 in place of a \$500 church, and a communion table where the unimmersed may receive the sacrament with the immersed, and *The Union* comments:

"We have no doubt that one of Dr. Fosdick's present sermons would have been hotly resented in one of those early Baptist churches; indeed, they do not entirely escape now from prominent Baptist clergymen. But they command a large audience now.

"This \$4,000,000 church will unquestionably be one to inspire awe and admiration. The sermons of its highly talented pastor will have many thousands of listeners. Modernism will have its most expensive and eloquent expression in this new church.

"But it is probably safe to say that its force and influence will depend less upon the majestic lines of the edifice and less even upon the eloquence of the preacher than on the extent to which the really spiritual needs of those seeking comfort and consolation in the gospel of the lowly Nazarene

are met. With some it may really be a question whether in progressive Christianity we should say up or down to a \$4,000,000 church."

Noting that the new building is a sort of monument to the pastor, Dr. Fosdick, who has been much in the public prints recently as liberalist, writer of books and lecturer, the *Denver Rocky Mountain News* observes:

"His church is a Rockefeller-Harkness church in the financial sense anyway. The Harkness money is from the elder Rockefeller's early partner in the oil business. Much of the Harkness millions has gone into beautiful buildings in universities and for chapels—in all about \$50,000,000.

"In modern religion the esthetic must be borne in mind and inwardly and outwardly a church must have its decorations and some luxuries, and the finest music obtainable. Religion should share in the unbounded wealth of the nation. But all the same, we think that John the Baptist would be out of place on Riverside Drive."



Keystone View Company photograph

"THE SOUL MUST POSSESS CONTINUITY"

This is the conclusion to which Dr. Heber D. Curtis, an astronomer, is inevitably drawn by his study of energy, matter, space and time.

of man? Did a surgeon ever locate a conscience or such tangible things as individuality, personality or genius? Or any one of the really great characteristics of man—or even character itself? Did any one ever discover poetry, or music, or art, or science in the anatomy of man? Can any one find in Dr. Mayo himself the organ that makes him a great surgeon?"

Any modern mechanic in a great engineering plant could, we are told, put the mechanical organs of a man together. But how put life into the body? How supply the motivating force? And, says Mr. Miller:

"Now we have the real question—and neither Dr. Mayo, great scientist that he is, nor any scientist that ever lived, can or ever will find the

seat of this motivation in the human anatomy.

"It is the motivating force behind the universe itself—the immutable laws which keep the planets on their courses and the operative power behind all existence.

"Call it anything you want to, God or soul: any name you can contrive to meet your fancy; the fact remains: it exists."

A man who has spent his life studying stars ought to be reasonably well qualified to consider the spirit, since his task is as near a contemplation of infinity as mortals can come, we are told. Consequently it may not occasion much surprise that Dr. Heber D. Curtis, an astronomer from Allegheny Conservatory, believes in the soul and in its continued existence.

In an address to the American Astronomical Society, which met recently in Philadelphia in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Curtis expressed his belief that as energy, matter and time continue, he is driven inevitably to conclude that the soul also must continue. As his address is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch, Dr. Curtis says:

"There seems at present to be a gap between the outer universe and that of the atom. Personally I am ready to admit another gap between the world of matter and that of spirit, with energy, matter, space and time continuing, with nothing lost. Are we ourselves the only manifestation that comes to an end, stops, ceases, is annihilated at three-score years and ten?

"What we crudely call 'spirit' of man makes new compounds, plays with the laws of chemical action, guides the forces of the atom, changes the face of the earth, gives life to new forms; a creative spirit which reasonably can not cease to be.

"This thing, soul, mind, spirit, can not well be an exception. In some way, as yet impossible to define, it, too, must possess continuity.

"The concept is old, but the conclusion is inevitable."

This statement is further proof, if any were needed, observes the *Utica Press*, that there is no real conflict between science and religion. What Dr. Curtis says "can be discerned in varying forms in the teachings of many other scientists." The *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger* remarks that if we accept Dr. Curtis's thesis that the soul, or spirit, can not be an exception in this infinite world, "we have removed the artificial barrier which has long existed between science and religion." Scientists have had little to say about immortality, it is noted; but, continues the *Philadelphia paper*:

"If science seeks to find what is beyond life as we now know it, it may find its conceptions of the known manifestations of life clarified and exalted."

SCIENTISTS' BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY

SCIENTISTS OCCASIONALLY leave their own precincts to ponder on the question of the soul's existence and on immortality, and some of them at least are convinced even by material logic that there is a soul and that it does continue on after the body becomes again merged in dust. One of the most interesting of recent discussions is raised by that eminent surgeon, Dr. Charles Mayo, who is quoted in a recent Chicago dispatch as saying that "modern surgeons are as much in the dark about man's soul as ever, altho they have explored every nook and corner of the body and know to the last detail its composition and functions."

True enough, but whoever claimed that the soul is seated in the anatomy of man? asks Francis Trevelyan Miller in a letter to the *New York Times*. "Whoever set up a theory it is a physical organ, or even related to physical organism?" Mr. Miller writes that he has just returned from a year's tour of Europe, where, as an historiographer, he conducted investigations in fourteen countries, in conference with scientists and scholars, on matters relating to the foundations of our "so-called" civilization. He asks further:

"Did surgical science ever find a thought in the brain of a human being? Did it ever locate an idea in the mind of man? Did it ever find a railroad engine, a radio instrument, a steel foundry, an automobile, a fifty-story building or a Brooklyn Bridge in the head of man?

"And yet we all know that these all emanated from and grew out of an idea, an intangible, undiscovered thought in the mind of man.

"Everything that exists, every mechanism, every structure that man has created is but the materialization of one of these unmeasurable thoughts or invisible ideas. Yet no surgeon has ever been able to dissect one, perform an operation on one, or remove one from the human brain.

"No scientist ever saw a thought, felt or heard a thought until it manifested itself in words or objects, in actual deeds. Yet we all admit that a thought exists and that it is the most powerful thing in the world.

"Did any one ever find love or hate in the heart of man, or seated anywhere in his anatomy? Did any one ever locate courage or fear, joy or sorrow, good or bad in the organism

for Economical Transportation



- and a host of **Improvements**



on the Most **Beautiful** **CHEVROLET** *in Chevrolet History*

Air Cleaner —To safeguard inside motor parts from excessive wear and to assure an efficiently smooth power flow, all models are equipped with an AC Air Cleaner which furnishes filtered air to the carburetor and prevents dirt and grit from getting into the motor.

Oil Filter —All models are provided with a newly designed AC Oil Filter which insures the complete removal of all impurities and dirt from the oil supply—definitely promising greater oil mileage, less frequent oil changes and minimum of motor wear.

New Coincidental Lock

Combination Ignition
and Steering Lock

New Gasoline Gauge

New Radiator

New Remote Control Door Handles

New Tire Carrier

New Duco Colors

New Bullet-Type Head-Lamps

New Bodies by Fisher

New Running Boards

New Windshield on Open Models

New large 17-inch Steering Wheel

**New Heavy One-Piece Full-crown
Fenders**

New brake and Clutch Pedal Closure
Preventing excessive draft on floor of car

New and Improved Transmission

New Windshield Pillars

Narrower to provide perfect, clear vision

New Hardware

New Universal Joint Seal

In addition to introducing a new order of elegance, style and distinction in the field of low-price automobiles, The Most Beautiful Chevrolet represents a revolutionary advancement mechanically.

Examine any one of the seven attractive models and you will find so many mechanical improvements that you will be literally amazed.

Improvements that contribute to even longer life, greater dependability and finer performance! Improvements that assure more pronounced economy, easier operation and a keener sense of owner satisfaction! Improvements that are possible at such low prices only because of the savings of gigantic production and the matchless research and engineering facilities enjoyed by Chevrolet as a member of the General Motors Corporation.

Plan now to visit the special showing of these strikingly beautiful models at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's. A single inspection will reveal how successfully the world's largest builder of gearshift cars has again set a new mark for automobile values.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH., Division of General Motors Corp.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

The Various Reasons for Buying a Buick

Many people are attracted to Buick by the luxurious style and princely beauty of this famous motor car.

To others, Buick performance is a great inducement. Today, that performance includes an engine which is *vibrationless beyond belief*, and a crankcase which is *vacuum cleaned* (to prevent noxious engine fumes).

Others buy Buicks because they want the protection of the 4000 Buick Authorized Service Stations all over America.

Still others come to Buick for their motor cars because of the remarkable value which volume savings have enabled Buick engineers to achieve.

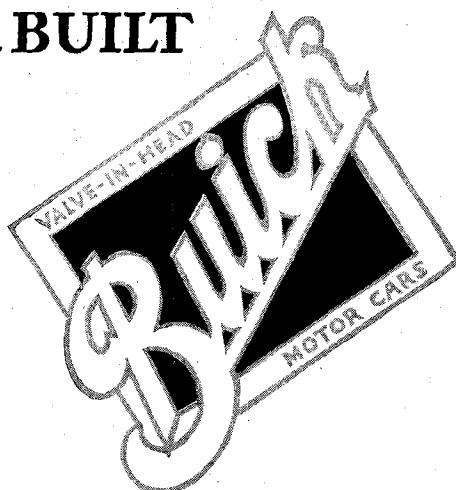
And still others follow the enthusiastic recommendation of their friends.

But whatever the reason which induces the purchase, the result which follows is the same—*satisfaction*.

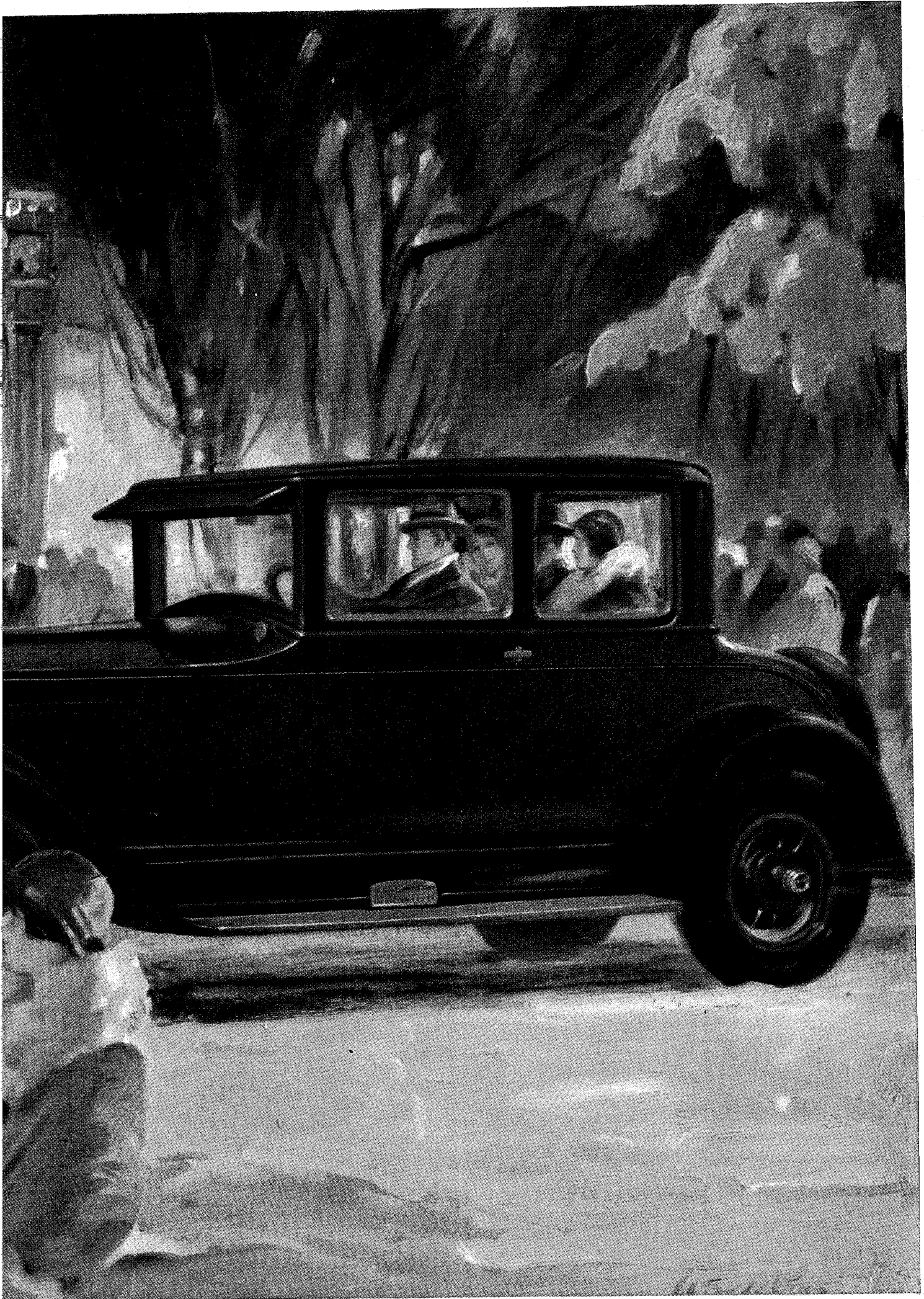
Only a car that has more than satisfied every requirement of its owners could have held first place in sales for 9 consecutive years.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

THE
GREATEST BUICK
EVER BUILT



W H E N B E T T E R A U T O M O B I L E S A R



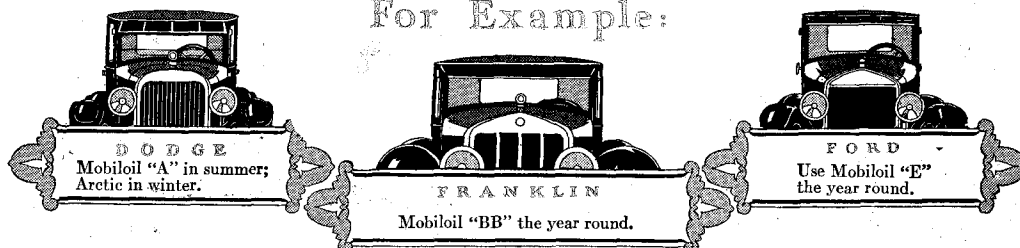
U I L T ♦ B U I C K W I L L B U I L D T H E M

Asking merely for "Light," "Medium," or "Heavy" oil never assures accurate lubrication. Progressive dealers prefer to supply:



The Mobiloil chart equips dealers to offer exact lubrication for any car made.

For Example:



No matter what make or model of car you drive...

Make this
CHART
your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

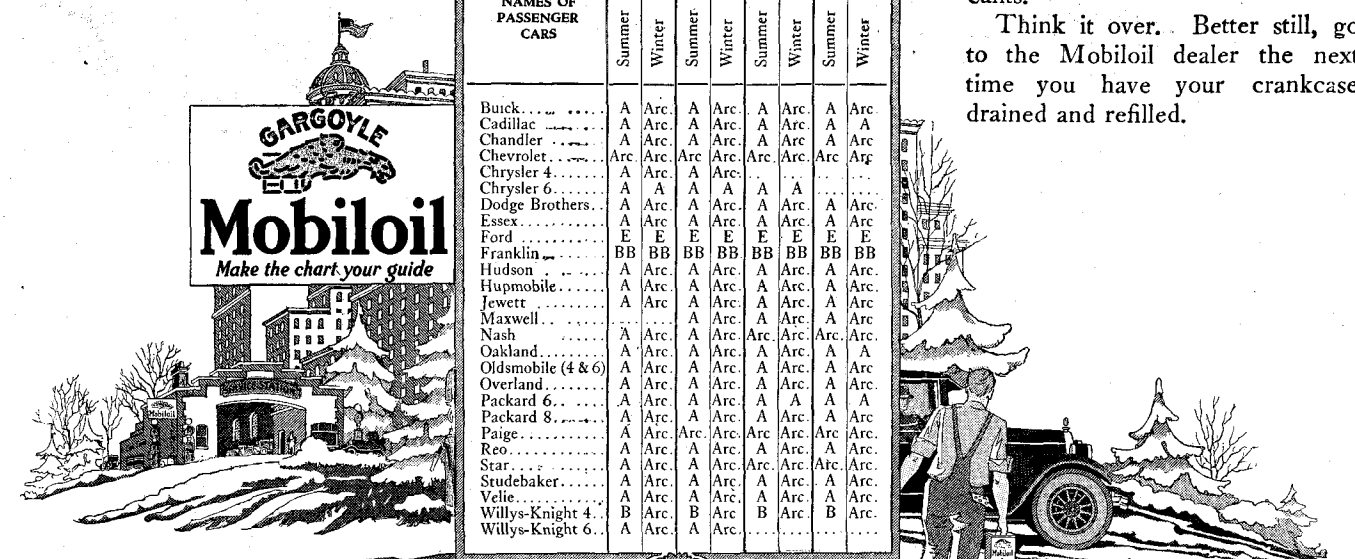
If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

a nearby Mobiloil dealer can supply you with the correct oil. The complete Mobiloil Chart which guides him is approved by 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment. And no other oil is so generally used by automobile engineers and executives as Mobiloil.

Today 3 out of every 4 motorists who buy oil by name ask for Mobiloil. For 61 years the Vacuum Oil Company has specialized in the production of fine lubricants.

Think it over. Better still, go to the Mobiloil dealer the next time you have your crankcase drained and refilled.



VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas.

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THESE are brave lines in the New York *World's* "Conning Tower" and make us envy the one who can claim a link with all the Irish heroes:

LAMENT FOR A CHAMPION

By HELENE MULLINS

Leave me alone to sing of him now;
You have done all that strangers could do,
Wept for the placid and frozen brow,
Laid copper coins on the eyes of blue.
Leave me alone at his grave to sing;
My heart is heavy with grief and song.
Time will wither the wreaths you bring,
But I will be singing my whole life long.

I stood with Credhe at Cael's bier,
I trembled with her, I hid my face.
I mourned the Finians year by year,
Great men to be laid in a narrow space,
I wept with Deirdre when Naisi died,
I keened over Diarmuid laid to rest,
But all of these griefs are fables beside
The grief now burning my throat and breast.

Leave me alone and go your ways;
What can you do for him that is dead?
You that he loved on his bright mad days,
Will you love him now in his dark, dark bed?
Will you lie beside him night after night,
Knowing he wakes not with any day,
Will you come to the graveyard, and unite
Your lives to a body made one with clay?

Leave him now if you leave him at all.
One last gesture and one last tear
Will not comfort him, will not fall
With a glorious sound upon his ear.
Go to the tasks you left undone,
The battles unfought and the guests unfed,
The latest wooing but half begun,
The tale untold and the bride unwed.

Leave me alone to sing his praise;
I will tell only the good he did,
Tell of his youth and his fine proud ways
Hidden beneath the coffin lid.
The bravest sorrows must yield to time,
But I will be making song on song
After your griefs have passed their prime;
I will be singing my whole life long.

HERE is a clever puzzle and a facile gift of rime. *Palms* (Guadalajara, Mexico) takes the credit:

I MARRIED A WIFE

By WARREN GILBERT

I married a wife. It was no more trouble
Than hitching our old gray team up double,
But which would pull, and which would balk
You'll never learn from my crazy talk.

I married a wife. 'Twas a fortunate thing
For one or the other at our wedding,
But which was lucky you'll never guess
For my lips are locked in silentness.

I married a wife, a merry jade,
Cool and clever and unafraid,
With a careful eye and a nimble tongue—
One or the other of us got stung.

I married a wife according to law,
The best housekeeper you ever saw,
Always at work from morning till night—
Dear God, 'twas a depressing sight!

I married a wife when I was twenty,
I married but one and that was plenty,
If I marry again may the devil take me,
For there's never a woman on earth can make me.

BLINDNESS has some compensations, but here is one who suggests a new terror. *The Lyric* (New York) prints it:

BLIND GIRL

By VIVIAN YEISER LAREMORE

If daylight should fail
And I go blind,
With only the garden
That grows in my mind
I'm half afraid
Of what I'd find.

It's true I have given,
Spring by spring,
My heart to the rose,
But remembering
May be a very
Bitter thing.

I once knew a blind girl
Blond and lean,
Who spoke of the rose
She hadn't seen;
But hers was a garden
Evergreen.

ANOTHER touching poem on blindness occurs in a California school magazine, *The Silver Quill*, but whether issued from San Francisco or Oakland the editors fail to inform more distant friends:

ON GOING BLIND

By CEROLYN LOMBARDI '27

Some day I shall awake, and see
The night athwart my eyes,
His languorous cloak enwrapping me,
His fingers laced eternally
Over my eyelids tenderly,
Against the skies.

Some day I shall awake, and know
The banishment of light;
And see no more the shadows go
Like weary wolves across the snow;
And feel myself, being blinded so,
Sister to death and night.

Lost in those long and desperate hours,
Only the viol and harp
Can soothe, with sweet and fairy powers,
And spin me wreaths of fragile flowers
To garland my dream halls and bowers,
When pain is sharp.

WINNING a prize of \$25 in *The Crisis*, a magazine for colored people, this poem embraces the protest of more than one race:

THOUGHTS IN A ZOO

By COUNTEE CULLEN

They in their cruel traps, and we in ours,
Survey each other's rage, and pass the hours
Commiserating each the other's woe,
To mitigate his own pain's fiery glow.
Man could but little proffer in exchange
Save that his cages have a larger range.
That lion with his lordly, untamed heart
Has in some man his human counterpart,
Some lofty soul in dreams and visions wrapped,
But in the stifling flesh securely trapped.

Gaunt eagle whose raw pinions stain the bars
That prison you, so men cry for the stars!
Some delve down like the mole far underground,
(Their nature is to burrow, not to bound)
Some like the snakes, with changeless, slothful eye,
Stir not, but sleep and smoulder where they lie.

Who is most wretched, these caged ones, or we
Caught in a vastness beyond our sight to see?

JOYCE KILMER's poem on "Trees" is sung and recited on all sides. Here is one in *Voices* (New York) that will not have the same vogue probably for its propaganda quality, but it reflects a growing sentiment:

THE GREEN CHRISTS

By CLEMENT WOOD

Christ was hanged upon a tree—
But it was slain before He.

Men say Christ rose from the dead;
It stood quietly and decayed,

Bleeding out its pale blood
Into Golgotha's dark mud.

Christ in heaven shines tenderly;
There is no heaven for a slain tree.

Why do we kill its million kin
Each time that Christ's birth comes again,

Sparing neither youth nor age,
A leaf darker than Herod's page,

But wreaking vengeance on the meek
Green Christs, for Jesus' sake?

In his white name who stood for love,
Let kindness return above

The sweet serene and dreaming sod
Whose green lords never slew their god.

Let the world know that Christ's breath
Breathes life, and not death!

A SPRIGHTLY college effusion appears in the Cambridge (England) *Granta* and the author hides his head:

LINES FOR HENRIETTA

ANONYMOUS

The Universe is dull,
And Life's a fetter.
No happiness can gull,
The World is dull
And Life's no better,
No happiness can gull
And yet—
There's Henrietta.

The Universe was dull
Until I met her,
But now her charms do lull
The Cosmos dull.
Till I forget her,
The Universe is dull—
Yet not
My Henrietta.

THO the name does not suggest the *Mayflower*, here is a son of New England courageous in the face of all the current anti-Puritanism. His poem is in *The Century*:

NEW ENGLANDER

By FREDERIC PROKOSCH

There is a stern monastic blood in me
That hates this drunkenness of chrome and red;
Why must this twilight impudently spread
Its peacock tail upon this purity
Of slender greens and grays? O, certainly
These hills speak far more clearly through still snow
Or frost-thin silver than through indigo:
These skies were made for cold austerity.
I love the candid cleansing paleness thrown
On landscapes pearl-eyed with the morning dew,
And these dark hemlocks, and the relentless blue
Above, and each gray pasture-fencing stone. . . .
I love these hills, this meadow, and this sky
As stiffly starched and as strait-laced as I.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE EDITOR WHO FOUND A "GOLD-MINE"

H E RAN A REFORM PAPER, fearlessly exposing every evil and priding himself on never suppressing the news. Saunders was his name—W. O. Saunders, of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) *Independent*, of whom the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman once said: "In this man Saunders, Elizabeth City has a citizen who has a passion for righteousness." And now Mr. Saunders, in an extraordinary confession, relates that all this time he thought he was so poor that he pitied himself. "I have actually lain awake at night," he writes, "oppressed by the idea of my friendlessness. I would spread my hands upon the coverlet, and try to name ten persons whom I could call friends, crooking one digit after another as I named them. I could never name more than five or six." But now, since he has discovered "the key to the greatest gold-mine on earth," he finds himself richer than Croesus or Rockefeller. Before revealing the nature of that mysterious "key," Mr. Saunders gives us, in *The American Magazine*, a sketch of his early career, explaining that he became a country newspaper publisher at nineteen, without previous training. "A regular newspaper man's training," he remarks, "consists partly of learning very well what not to print. I never had any such training. One idea dominated me, that was to print the news, regardless of whom it might offend, and to say exactly what I thought at the moment on any given subject, about any thing or any person." In those days, he tells us, "my wife never knew when she kissed me good-by as I went down to work in the morning whether I would come back that night with a broken head, a blackened eye, or some other disfigurement." He "exposed every malpractice and every political, financial and social disorder in town, made enemies of almost every important business man," and so stirred up hostility that "there were years when I didn't print so much as a page of local advertising." With grim composure, he adds, that he was "beaten up" time after time, "ordered to leave town by a mob of angry citizens gathering unmasked in front of my home, shot at from ambush, sued for libel on numerous occasions, and once barely escaped an application of tar and feathers. Again, I was sentenced to a six-months' term to work the roads of my county with ball and chain, a sentence in those days that was inflicted only upon negro criminals." However, as we read on:

I never served that sentence, and won every one of the numerous libel and slander suits, on appeals to the Superior Court of the State, thanks to the high caliber of the Superior Court judiciary of North Carolina. I printed things recklessly, but I was always scrupulously truthful. Still, I didn't discover my gold-mine; I was covering it up all the time with cinders and brickbats.



Photograph by courtesy of *The American Magazine*

THE WORLD WAS AGAINST HIM

Before he found his "gold-mine," W. O. Saunders, a North Carolina editor, was practically without a friend in his own town, and felt "so poor that he pitied himself." But now—read his story.

Altho a man of religious convictions and unchallenged probity, he was denounced in all the pulpits and deserted by all his friends. As he tells us:

Hundreds of subscribers canceled their subscriptions to my paper. Many business houses withdrew their advertising. The fact that some assured me they would come back as soon as the storm blew over was but cool comfort.

The experience galled and embittered me. I had a lot of hard thoughts about my neighbors in those days, and would have told any one that a small town anywhere in America is no place for an intelligent and independent spirit to abide.

But, as is usually the case, I had been guilty of misjudging my neighbors. I was sitting on a gold-mine that was to yield me fabulous wealth, and I thought I was sitting on a dross heap.

And here is how I had fallen into such a colossal error and gotten into so much trouble and misunderstanding all my days: I had been mining human intellects all my life, and striking little pay dirt. I had a lot of information that most of my neighbors did not possess, and I had made the mistake of talking to them in a language they could not understand about things that had no meaning for them. I had been wearing myself out looking for something in the heads of humanity, when I had only to pause from my strenuous labors to discover that the rare gold of human nature is not in human heads at all, but in human hearts.

Now I am going to tell you how I at last discovered the golden key with which I unlocked the greatest gold-mine on earth, a gold-mine of inexhaustible veins that yield more treasure and reveal newer possibilities of imperishable riches the more one explores them.

There was an epidemic of influenza in town, and I thought I had been caught in it. But on the third day the doctor sent for a trained nurse from a near-by city. My fever was 104; there was a frightful pain in my right side, and I was coughing up mucus tinged with blood. Another doctor was called in, and I observed the worried looks of the pair of them as they went over my chest and back with a stethoscope. I was even then in a stupor, but I knew very well what was going on. The doctors didn't tell me the truth, but I knew I had pneumonia.

And when I realized that I had pneumonia, I was sure that would be the end of me. I had been taught to dread pneumonia. Every member of my family that had ever had it, died of it. And in recent years I had developed a diabetic tendency that



more distance on the same set

Want more stations on that storage battery set of yours? Want the far-away ones you get now to come in more easily and regularly? The Radiotron laboratories have developed a *super-detector* that slips right into the socket where you have a Radiotron UX-201-A now. Just change that one to a Radiotron UX-200-A.

It makes your set sensitive to fainter signals—reaches out to farther stations—picks up weaker ones you couldn't get before. It makes a big change for a very small cost!

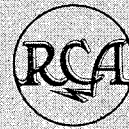
Bring your storage battery set up-to-date with
a power RADIOTRON UX-171 or UX-112
a detector RADIOTRON UX-200-A
and RADIOTRONS UX-201-A for all-round quality.
Bring your dry battery set up-to-date with
a power RADIOTRON UX-120
and RADIOTRONS UX-199 for all-round quality.

HEATING METAL INSIDE OF GLASS

EVERYONE knows that glass melts easily, and metal requires a high temperature. Yet, at the Radiotron laboratories, the experimenters can put a Radiotron in the coil of a "high frequency furnace" and melt the metal *inside it* without melting the glass. This is done by an electric current that is induced inside the glass bulb, right through the glass.

This extraordinary furnace is not only used for experiment. In manufacture, every single Radiotron goes for a moment through such a furnace, just after the air has been exhausted out of it. The inside metal is heated red hot in the vacuum, and the tiny air bubbles boil right out of the metal and the glass, and are pumped away. Never before could such an exhaust be obtained.

This means *real performance* when the Radiotron gets into your set. And it adds another reason for insisting on a genuine RCA Radiotron with the RCA mark on the base and the glass. There are Radiotrons for every purpose.



RADIO CORPORATION
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New York Chicago
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RCA Radiotron

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

kept me on a low carbohydrate diet, and specialists had repeatedly warned me to guard against pneumonia. I just knew I was going to die.

But even then I was too weak and ill to give it much thought. I had never thought about death before; but with it confronting me I felt I ought to think about it. My first thoughts were of things I had left undone that I should like to do. For years I had intended making a will, but had put it off, as most young men do. I worried about that. . . .

What lay before me in some after world didn't bother me. I had never in all my life felt any concern about the hereafter. But on what might be my deathbed, perhaps I should think more upon these things. I dozed off into a feverish, fitful sleep. I felt myself sinking, sinking, sinking. Down, down, down into pitchy blackness I went. There seemed to be no end to the descent. After a long time I landed upon a cold, flat surface that seemed like a rock jutting out over a yawning chasm. I couldn't see so much, but I had the feel of it.

All about me were fluttering creatures excitedly whispering. Their whispers were shrill and tremulous with fright. I wondered why they whispered so and why they were so frightened. I wished they would quit their fearful whispering. It was cold and cheerless enough down there without these fluttering, excited creatures forever whispering.

And then came a still, warm presence that made itself felt by my side. I did not see it in the inky blackness, nor did I have any contact with it. But I sensed its presence, and felt assured thereby. It did not speak in audible words, but it seemed to say to me: "Behold, there is the Valley of the Shadow of Death; there is nothing in that Valley to fear."

Immediately, all the worrisome little whispering voices ceased; there was a great silence, my heart felt at ease, a tired and feverish mind was comforted. I slept. No more did I think or care about what might lie beyond. I have since recalled that I have seen many die, and of all that I have seen die, not one found anything to fear in that approaching shadow of the sable wing of Death.

Days later I regained consciousness sufficiently to note in detail the objects about me. The room was filled with flowers, and the air was sweet with the odors of hyacinths, roses, and white narcissus. It was still days before I could understand what all the flowers were about. And still the flowers came. My wife would open them now as they were delivered by the florists, and tell me that these were from this friend, and those from another. There were flowers from many whom I would never have regarded as friends.

Flowers and telegrams and letters. They began to let me see the letters and telegrams. I was overwhelmed by the love and tenderness of these messages. And then at last they let me see the newspaper clippings telling of my fight with death, and of my victory. Then and not until then did I realize why all the flowers and telegrams. For days my pillow was wet with tears of gratitude and appreciation for the goodness and compassion of my neighbors. Men whom I had grossly offended by rudeness or indifference sent me flowers.

And the churches! the churches that I had scorned and held aloof from and whose adherents had oft been offended by my outspoken disbelief in their sincerity, had prayed for me in my illness. While the Protestant churches prayed, the Catholics held mass for me, and down in the negro quarter of the town, the colored people held special prayer services for me in their church, in their own fervent way.

In a few days my wife placed in my hands a little book containing the names of scores and scores of neighbors who had come in person or telephoned to my home offering every assistance to my family in my illness, and conveying every good and sincere wish for my recovery. With tears trickling down her cheeks, my wife told me that she could not have endured the strain of my terrible illness but for the prayers of the town and the goodness of neighbors from far and near.

And then the convalescent editor began to see life "in a new and lovelier perspective." As he exclaims:

I, who had thought the world cold, stupid, indifferent, and friendless, came out of a long illness to find that I actually had thousands of friends whom I had never appreciated, and whose inherent goodness I had never discovered.

Men and women who had never received a favor at my hands in all their lives put themselves out of their way to comfort my wife and children, and seek an opportunity to help me. A humble workingman who remembered that I had always spoken to him in passing spent his hard-earned money to buy fruit for me which I could not eat.

Another rugged soul, who was himself sick with a cold, shouldered his gun and tramped through fields of snow and slush to kill some birds that he thought I would enjoy in my con-

valence. One of the few foreigners in our town sent me flowers. Some very little girls in the primary department of one of the Sunday-schools were moved, by the prayers they heard made for me, to make up a purse of pennies and buy a potted plant for my sick-room.

A good fellow who had seen his blood relations mercilessly flayed in my iconoclastic editorials, and who must have had many bitter thoughts of me, had two bottles of precious pre-war whisky hidden away in his home. He liked his whisky, and had high anticipations of enjoying his last two bottles of the old-time stuff some day. You can't buy drug-store whisky in North Carolina. But he heard one of my physicians say that a little pure stuff would be good for me. He sent me his whisky. I could cite dozens of similar instances, of men and women, who had no cause to be friendly to me, putting themselves out to help me when they thought I needed their help.

And I thought that all the suffering and inconvenience I had experienced in those dreary weeks in bed were worth all they had cost in physical discomfort and financial loss, because I had discovered the inherent and blessed goodness of humanity. One who will not learn some other way has to suffer greatly to learn that humanity is tender of heart and inherently good, and that he has many friends.

One forgets that one's neighbors have to hustle for themselves too, and are so absorbed in their own troubles and afflictions that they really don't have time to be as considerate and sociable as they would like to be. That was my case.

We are prone to forget that the other fellow has his problems; we may live next door to and have frequent intercourse with a neighbor who is harassed by financial difficulties, or afflicted with a physical disorder which he nurses in secret. He never tells his troubles, and we never know. Indeed, we often wonder why he seldom smiles; we may even set him down as a grouch, when, if we could only know the truth, he may be staggering under some grievous financial, physical, or mental handicap that we ourselves could not bear.

We may condemn him for his unneighborliness, his lack of patriotism, lack of civic-mindedness or indifference to community activities; the while he has just all he can do to keep a roof over his family and send his children to school.

Mr. Saunders's great discovery is that "beneath the mask of indifference that men appear to wear in the midst of the terrific economic struggle in which they are absorbed, beat hearts that are full of warmth and humanity." And he goes on, in a strain very different from the old style of the Elizabeth City *Independent*:

In the mad struggle of life they may cuff and kick one another in their heedlessness; but let one fall or but cry for help, and a community will rush to his rescue to lift him up, sustain him and comfort him. The fallen one may have been a great transgressor; but his faults are forgiven and forgotten when he is in need.

We expect and demand too much of human reason, and human reasoning is therefore often disappointing. It is in the hearts of men that one will find much gold; it is in the subconscious mind or heart of every man that you will surely find a spark of divinity itself, that is revived into a very generous flame of love and sympathy for one who may be afflicted.

Sickness, pain, affliction are, after all, necessary and beneficent phenomena of life. But for distress, perhaps none of the higher human virtues, none of those noble, godlike qualities that distinguish men from brutes, would have been developed.

Out of much suffering has man evolved those divine attributes of pity, tenderness, sympathy, love, and self-giving. In the presence of sickness and pain, he first learned to pity, then to love. In his ministries to the sick and afflicted, he learned to forget self and made that most wonderful of all human discoveries, that in service to others the greatest joy and satisfaction of life is most surely found.

As I lay convalescing, I thought what a beautiful world to live in this will eventually be when we have found some more ready key than human pain and suffering to unlock the hearts of men. The words of Jesus, assuring his disciples that the kingdom of God was within them, came to me with a sudden new and vivid meaning. The kingdom of heaven is verily at hand, the brotherhood of man is not a remote ideal!

Day by day the flowers withered in my room. One by one the vases that had held them in the beauty and glory of their freshness were removed. I knew that I was getting well. My neighbors were back about the business of looking after their own families.

But I am not disillusioned; I know that I have found the key to the greatest gold-mine on earth; and I know I shall forever have a greater love for my fellow man, feel greater security in his society, and have a greater faith in him and in his potentialities.



"I WAS SO TROUBLED WITH INDIGESTION AND HEARTBURN that I could not sleep. My brother-in-law was eating Fleischmann's Yeast for indigestion and made me try it. I ate it regularly, three times a day. After a short time the whole condition was relieved. I no longer have any indigestion and I am now perfectly well."

MILDRED M. WILLIAMS, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.



"I WAS MUCH TROUBLED WITH CONSTIPATION after returning from the World War. As a result, headaches and dizziness also besieged me. I learned of the wonderful benefits being obtained from Fleischmann's Yeast and began taking it regularly. Now my digestion is perfect and my constipation has entirely disappeared."

ARTHUR E. PRAY, New York City



THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation.

Theirs, the greatest wealth

Victims of stubborn present-day ills—
they gained new health, new ambition—
by eating one simple food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active, daily releasing new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day, one before each meal: on crackers, in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, in small pieces. *For constipation dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and at bedtime. Dangerous habit-forming cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.* All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days.

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-92, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.



"FOR TWO YEARS I WAS NEVER FREE FROM BOILS, pimples and blackheads. They broke out on my face, on my neck and on my back. Finally, a doctor prescribed Fleischmann's Yeast, and I started in to take it at once. My face became clearer, my pimples disappeared and I have never had a boil since."

EUGENE BLACKMER, JR., Denver, Colo.

HOW HIROHITO BROUGHT CONJUGAL LOVE TO JAPAN

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN OF TOKYO marched up the avenue to the great Meiji shrine, to plead for the success of a pair of lovers against the opposition of their elders. The marchers were members of the National Prayer Offering Association "composed of thousands of patriots" who had organized "almost overnight" to invoke divine help for Crown Prince Hirohito (now the Emperor) in his struggle against almost overwhelming odds to marry the girl of his heart's choice. The whole nation was aroused over this simple love story. A new spirit had come to Japan—a vast wistfulness for liberation from ancient restrictions and repressions whereby marriage was a convention dictated by parental decree, and the suicide of thwarted lovers was a familiar sadness of the common life, as depicted for us by Lafcadio Hearn. No such procession as this had ever been dreamed of in Japan—an outpouring to the dwelling place of the deified spirit of the romantic young Crown Prince's grandfather, the great Meiji Emperor, to invoke his backing for his grandson against the powerful political opposition of Prince Yamagata, the leader of the Elder Statesmen. Here was something new—"the first powerful gesture of the people announcing the birth of a healthy public opinion that must be reckoned with thenceforth." The words quoted are those of a Japanese, Adachi Kinnosuke, who gives us in *The Outlook* an article on "A New Emperor Who is More Than a Sovereign."

Mr. Adachi calls Hirohito "the world's champion smasher of imperial precedents." He likens the young Emperor to "a Lincoln or a Roosevelt," who, altho not quite twenty-six, "has come and filled the immemorial throne of the Mikado as a prophet of a brand-new epoch." He is "absolutely the very first among all our sovereigns to adventure forth far beyond the Eastern seas, the first who ever sat upon the throne of the Mikado with first-hand knowledge of the life and achievements of Europe, the first with a mental horizon reaching out beyond the Asian continent." And the first, as we learn farther on, to let light and air into the orthodox loveless marriage convention of his country. Concerning which Mr. Adachi says:

By all odds, the one outstanding event of the young Emperor's life is his marriage with Princess Nagako of the house of Kuni. It was the first love match in the twenty-five-century annals of the Imperial house of Japan. As naturally as an apple somehow gravitates to the open mouth of the nearest boy, the young Prince fell in love with Princess Nagako. And quite as naturally he wished to make her the future Empress of Japan.

Right there the ancient adage about the path of true love showed itself no respecter of princes. No less a power—in the Court and in the councils of the Empire—than Prince Yamagata opposed the match. The wily Elder Statesman was then the acknowledged leader of the old Choshu elements in the Empire. The Choshu clique had only one rival for the command of the political power and the favors of the Imperial Court at the time—the Satsuma

clique. And the mother of Princess Nagako was a daughter of the great house of Shimazu, the hereditary lord of the old Satsuma clan. From all these plain facts, the people of the country jumped to the easy conclusion that Prince Yamagata was opposed to the marriage of the Prince Imperial with Princess Nagako for purely political reasons.

It was in the opening days of 1921, when the young Prince was not quite twenty years of age. The picture of this young Prince entering the arena against the old gray wolf of a thousand battles, so that his beloved might share with him the throne and its responsibilities in the future, drove the emotions of his people into a frenzy.

Here Mr. Adachi tells of the birth of the National Prayer Offering Association, and the pilgrimage of its members to the Meiji shrine, "to offer their united prayer begging the spirit of the great Emperor to deign to fight for the happy consummation of the love of the young Prince Imperial." And the results:

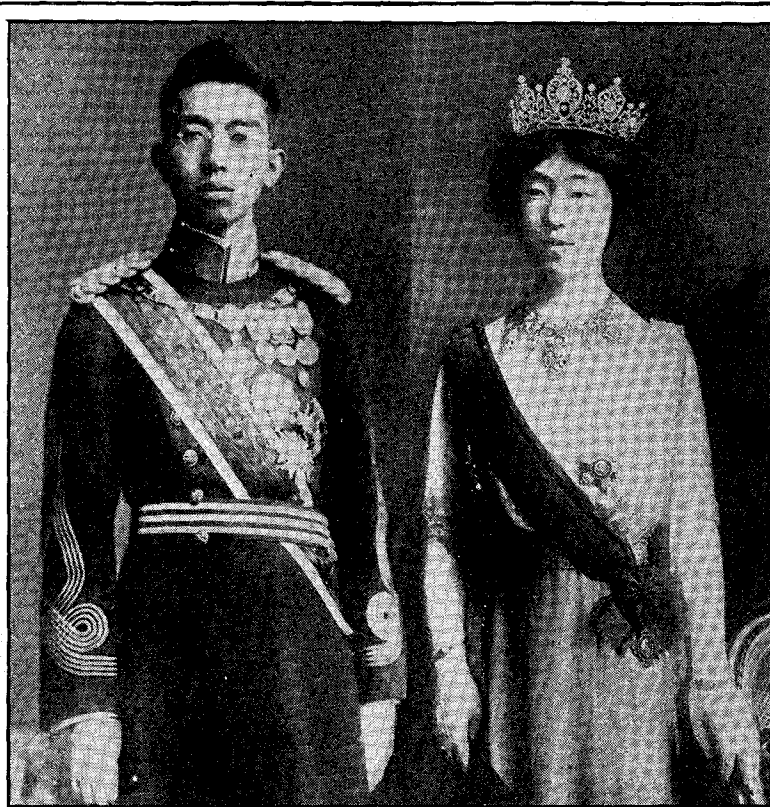
The public opinion of the land was thoroughly and profoundly stirred over this incident. And it stood solidly back of the Prince. Even the prestige and power of the Elder Statesman and the big political machine at his command was utterly powerless before it.

The twenty-year-old Prince won. It resulted in the immediate resignation of the Minister of the Imperial Household, who was a Choshu man. The people almost went wild over this triumph. It was a great victory for the Prince Imperial, which spelled the winning of the dearest prize in all the world. It was also a tremendous triumph for the public

opinion of the country. More than that, it tolled the knell of parting day for the hoary institution of Elder Statesmen—a monstrous anachronism in any constitutional State. Millions of love romances are dreamed, written, and lived in and outside of palaces. But I know of no other love romance one-tenth as important as this one, judged from its power in affecting the future destiny of a great nation of 60,000,000 souls.

This romance of Prince Hirohito revolutionized our idea of that basic relation between man and woman called marriage. Love, in the sense America understands the term, did not play any conspicuous rôle in a Japanese marriage. With us marriage meant the union of two families rather than of two young individuals. And the emotions and inclinations of the two leading characters in the drama received no particular emphasis on the part of our society. The outstanding example of the Prince Imperial changed all that. For in Japan what the "above" does the "below" follows. This love match of the Prince Imperial was therefore as important socially as it was politically. Here, then, is the one love romance—and coming to flower too, in the frigid home of ceremony, the palace—which was as important and epochal as the signing of the Bill of Rights or the Declaration of Independence to the life of Nippon.

Another thing: Our new Emperor is the first really democratic sovereign on the time-hallowed throne. At Paris the great department stores interested him immensely. He went into one of them and actually bought things himself. Now this simple statement of a very simple act does not strike an American reader as anything dramatic or in any way significant. In Nippon it is the sort of stuff that would make the front-page feature

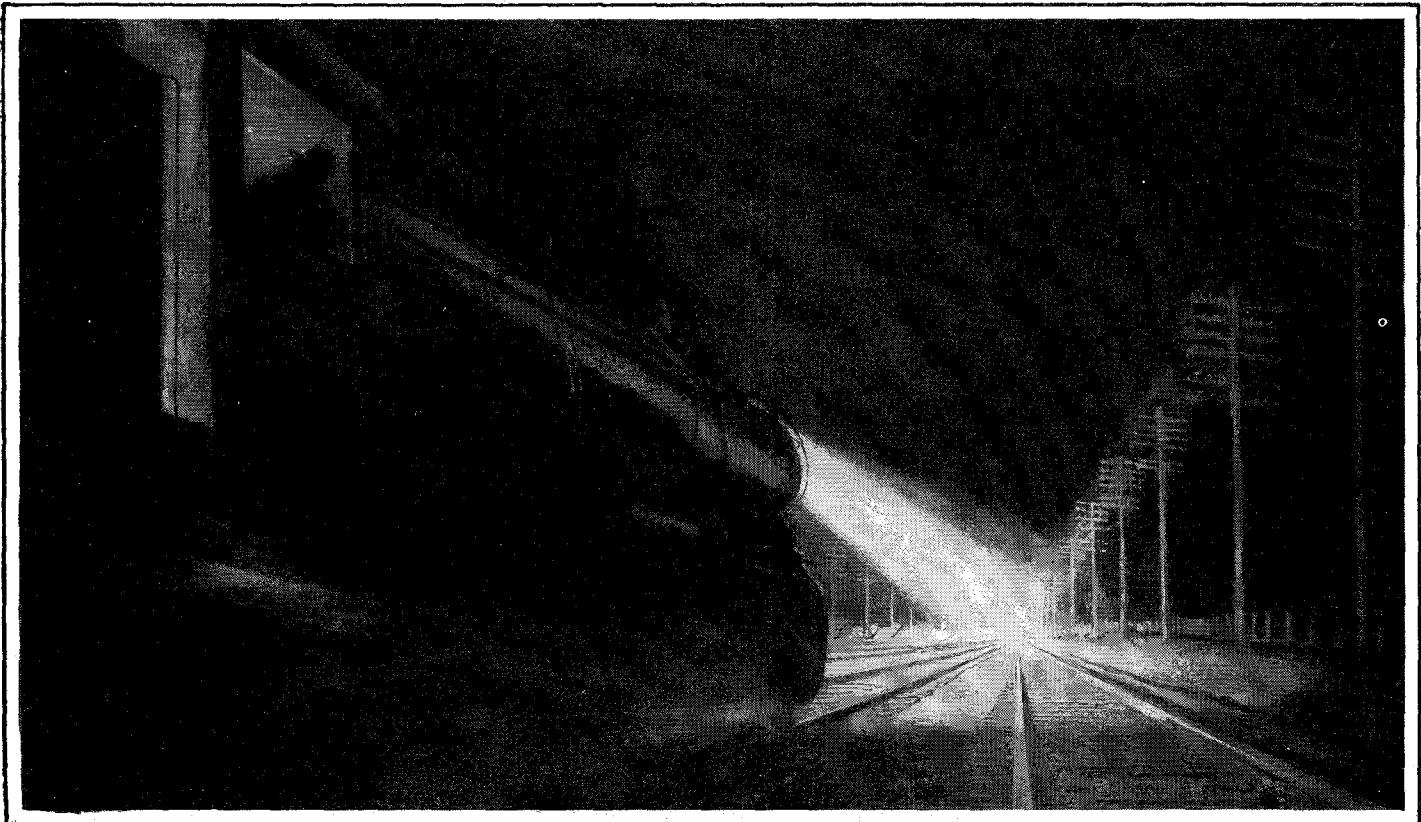


Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

NIPPON'S IMPERIAL MARRIED LOVERS

The Emperor Hirohito broke the bonds of ancient custom, and liberated his people from the loveless marriage convention, when, with their help, he overcame the Elder Statesmen and married his heart's choice (now the Empress).

TO GET THE TRAINS THROUGH . . . SWIFTLY, SAFELY, AND ON TIME



The first railroad to use telephonic communication, the Pennsylvania now operates the largest private telephone and telegraph system in the world. The

deep banks of wires strung along its right-of-way are owned or leased almost entirely by the railroad, and used primarily for the conduct of its operations.

A Hundred Miles Ahead *they prepare for the coming of these swift trains*

ONE AFTER ANOTHER the trains rush through the night.

And as each one speeds on its way, the news of its coming is flashed far ahead. It is as though its searchlight cast a hundred-mile beam before it, clearing the way, warning a thousand men to stand by.

"The Broadway Limited is coming!" And in a cottage ninety miles ahead a man is awakened from sleep. Two hours later he will take the throttle of The Broadway as it speeds over the next division.

"The Broadway is coming!" In a roundhouse three counties ahead the fires of a great locomotive are stoked to a roaring glow.

"Clear the way for twenty-eight!" The signal flashes from tower to tower, miles ahead of the speeding train.

Switches click into place, signal lights are set. And the Broadway Limited thunders on its way, guided, guarded by a thousand Pennsylvania men.

THE "nerve system" of the Pennsylvania—so might be called the huge spiderweb of wires that makes this perfect coordination possible.

It is the largest private telegraph and telephone system in the world. As each of the Pennsylvania's 6700 daily trains leaves its terminal, a flow of signals speeds before it, often far ahead to the end of the next division.

"Uninterrupted service" is the motto of the thousands of men and women who operate the Pennsylvania's system of communication, for uninterrupted service on the wires is vital to uninterrupted service on the rails—to getting the trains through safely and on time.

6 Famous Trains

BROADWAY LIMITED
New York and Chicago
20 hours

THE AMERICAN
St. Louis and New York
24 hours

LIBERTY LIMITED
Chicago and Washington
19 hours

CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED
Washington and New York
4½ hours

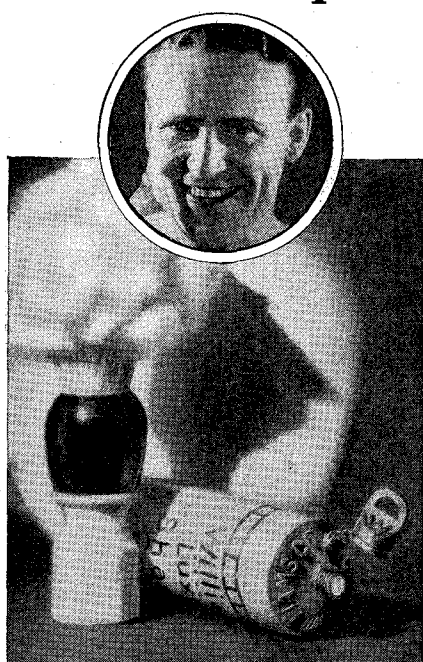
THE RED ARROW
Detroit, Toledo and the East

CINCINNATI LIMITED
Cincinnati and New York
18 hours

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Your Razor will seem sharper



with this
Saturated lather

ALL razors seem sharper when the beard they cut is as thoroughly softened as it should be. Williams Shaving Cream springs into a thick bulky lather simply saturated with moisture. It is this extra moisture held by Williams lather that works wonders in beard softening. No half-cut hairs—no annoying razor "pull".

Williams lubricates the skin for easy shaving and gives your face that "barber's massage" feeling after the shave. Your face actually feels better after a Williams shave than before.

Let us send you a week's supply of Williams Shaving Cream FREE. Send us the coupon below, or a postcard today. Two sizes—35c and 50c.

AQUA VELVA is our newest triumph—a scientific after-shaving preparation. We will send a generous test bottle FREE. Write Dept. 21-B

Williams Shaving Cream



The J. B. Williams Co., Dept., 21-B, Glastonbury, Conn. (Canadian address, 1114 St. Patrick Street, Montreal)

Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

story. Over there in the Elder Nippon for centuries out of mind even self-respecting Samurai of more or less social standing—let alone a prince of the blood—never thought of degrading himself by handling money. In the good old days merchants and other handlers of money were classed at the very bottom of her social ladder, just above the *eta* class—the outcasts. A Prince Imperial of Japan buying things himself and handling money! Utterly, preposterously, unthinkable to the old-fashioned Nippon. Of course, our idea of money and trade has radically changed of late, and to-day thousands of men of high social standing go into business and handle money every day. Still, for the Prince Imperial of Japan—But that was precisely what the Prince did do right along at Paris. And on one occasion, they say, he had quite an experience. He was visiting the famous Eiffel Tower. A bright salesgirl stepped up to him and asked him to buy a souvenir trinket of some sort. "Certainly," said the Prince, who speaks French fluently, "with pleasure, mademoiselle." He took the trinket and dug into his pocket for the price. His pocket was empty. "I'm sorry," the Prince told the salesgirl, "I can not buy; I have no money." There he was, the heir-apparent of perhaps the richest reigning house on earth to-day, stone broke!

In London one day—so goes another story—Prince Hirohito in one of his free rambles, incognito, tried to board a subway train. He had bought the ticket and had it with him, but forgot to present it. The subway guard, without the least suspicion of who the stranger was, handled the Prince without gloves. The Japanese officials who were accompanying him were petrified with horror. They were dumb and motionless under the shock. But the Prince saved the situation easily by apologizing to the guard in such a gentle, polite manner that even the soul of the underground railway conductor melted. And the incident passed into history.

The new Emperor's love for all sorts of outdoor sports is a matter of wide knowledge, says Mr. Adachi, adding:

And in them his taste is both catholic and democratic. He is fond of mountain climbing. He holds the record of being the only Emperor who has mastered the highest crest of Mount Fuji, the Peerless—at least, in the memory of many centuries past. The Prince riding about on his favorite mount all over the country roads near Tokyo, practically unguarded, is a sight common to the people of the capital city. He plays tennis and golf—no other Emperor of Nippon has ever done that. He is one of the expert swimmers of the country. While yet a student at the Gakushu-In he was very fond of *sumo*, the Japanese style of wrestling. And because in those days wrestling was the national sport of the Empire—the baseball of Japan—the people were delighted to say that the Prince was so devoted to the humble sport of the common people.

There is just one thing which makes our people build dream castles upon our new Emperor, so high, noble, and with so much confidence. They seem to sense somehow, as instinctively as a dog takes up a fresh scent, that this our new Emperor is a favored child of destiny. They sense this

to-day in the same mystic manner as our forefathers felt about their young Emperor Meiji when he ascended the throne of the Mikado at the age of sixteen. Our people feel that the new Emperor is destined for even a greater work than that of Emperor Meiji, his grandfather; that he will lead them into a new realm of achievement and world-wide service undreamed of before.

And that, with him, we shall walk into the great Pacific era with the center of the world life gravitating to the basin of the mightiest ocean on the earth.

GOOD-BY TO THE MENNONITES

IN the course of two hundred years the Mennonites have wandered from Germany to Russia, and from Russia to Manitoba. Now a hegira to Paraguay is about to take place, and 350 members of the sect will seek homes in South America. "Their migration," says the New York Times "again draws attention to a problem which has been a source of trouble both to the Canadian Federal Government at Ottawa, and the Provincial Administrations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for many years," altho we read:

When this group of Mennonites informed the Ottawa authorities that land in Paraguay had been offered them on very favorable terms, and since emigration of any group is not regarded as a good advertisement for the Canadian West, the Department of External Affairs made an investigation and advised the Mennonites that the lands offered are involved in a boundary dispute between Paraguay and Brazil, and their exact ownership is uncertain. The discontented Mennonites, however, convinced that they are the victims of intolerable tyranny in their present situation, have stuck to their determination.

So now to the annals of the sect, which already contain records of many Odysseys, another is to be added. Proceeding by train through Chicago to New York, they will take ship to the River Plate. They are apparently financing the enterprise out of their own resources, many of them having realized substantial sums from the sale of farms, stock and implements.

The band departing from Winnipeg differs little in appearance from the forefathers who arrived in Manitoba in 1876. The men all have flowing beards and wear long black coats, and the women and girls are garbed in long full-skirted dresses and bright-colored shawls. Spiritually and intellectually, too, they are unchanged; for their intense conservatism in religious and educational outlook is responsible for their migration. They are still seeking a place where they can preserve from modern influence the faith and observances handed down from their fathers.

The Mennonites take their name from that of their founder, Menno Simons, a Swiss religious enthusiast of the sixteenth century, and they maintain, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "a form of Christianity which, discarding the sacerdotal idea, owns no authority outside the Bible and the enlightened conscience, limits baptism to the believer, and lays stress on those precepts which vindicate the sanctity of human life and a man's word." The Times continues:

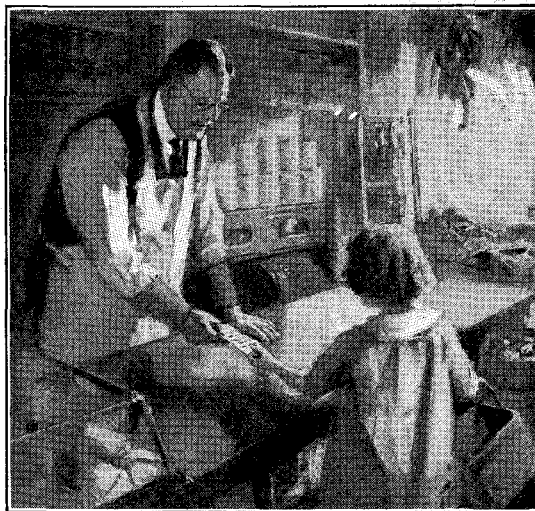
“ ASK YOUR DEALER...”

IN THAT word, “your,” lies the key to the tremendous importance of the dealer in the distribution of merchandise. He is your center of supply. He is often your friend or acquaintance. Your own purchases are influenced by his selection of stock. You are inclined to trust his judgment.

And your dealer knows *you*. He studies you, your likes and dislikes, income and credit. He cultivates your trade. He is careful to play fair. He wants no mistakes made, in buying or selling or service, that will alienate you. He wants to sell you merchandise that has merit, for he wants you for a permanent customer.

There are many products that have merit, and that are also well advertised. Then why should the dealer be particularly receptive to merchandise that seeks a place on his shelves simply because it is advertised? We see no reason why he should. We agree with the dealer that merit in the goods is his first consideration.

Advertising has become a powerful factor in distribution. It is an aid to sound merchandising. It is a means of assisting the dealer, wholesale or retail, to dispose of his stock in a shorter time and in larger quantities. But the advertising of a product, regardless of its merit, does not



constitute a valid reason why your dealer should stock it and sell it to you.

Multiply your retail dealer by 1,200,000, add 15,000 wholesalers, and you will begin to realize the complexity of distribution. All these dealers sell some advertised merchandise. They prefer to sell it, *if it has merit*. How to induce them to stock and sell this merchandise, how to do business with them in a mutually profitable manner—these are questions that are of first importance to the majority of manufacturers and advertisers. And the first step toward solution is to recognize that dealers are not red and blue pins in a sales map—but people. . . . Friends of yours; and dependent upon you, your trade and your confidence, for their advancement in their chosen fields of business.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

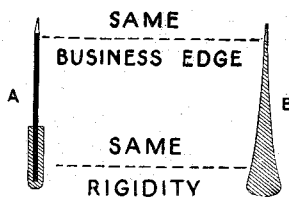
BOSTON

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*The same bevel
edge - the same
rigidity as an
old fashioned
razor!*



BECAUSE we give Ever-Ready a keener edge, it gives you smoother, quicker, more joyous shaves.

Structurally Ever-Ready is like a hollow-ground straight razor. It has the same bevel edge. It has the same rigidity. And because it's scientifically ground, it has the keenest edge in the world!

See how thick and substantial the Ever-Ready blade is. Notice the sturdy steel backbone. Ever-Ready won't bend or give. It meets the whiskers at right angles and shaves clean as a whistle. It's the perfect blade!

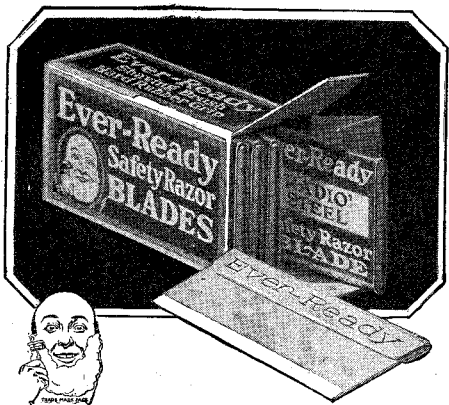
About Ever-Ready Razors

Ever-Ready is the finest razor human ingenuity can design. It's the most scientifically designed, most carefully made. No matter how old your Ever-Ready Razor is, if it doesn't satisfy you 100%, we'll replace it. Send it to

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ever-Ready Razors and Blades are sold everywhere

Ever-Ready Blades



PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

Owing to their denial of the Christian character of the existing Church and their open disregard of civil authority, both Protestants and Catholics came to view them as dangerous to society, and as a result they were subjected to severe persecutions. But the sect, like others, flourished under persecution; the new doctrines gained many followers and spread rapidly into other countries, notably Germany, Holland, and France.

By the eighteenth century the Mennonite creed had strong bodies of adherents in various European States, where their peculiar beliefs, particularly their prejudices against military service and oath taking, brought them into constant conflict with different governments.

In France and the Netherlands the Mennonites were liberally treated, but in Germany they did not fare very well, "and so, in 1789 several large bodies of them migrated to Southern Russia, on the invitation of Catherine II, who was anxious to secure a haven of these industrious folk as an example to her backward peasantry." Reading on we learn of a connection between the Empress's policy and Canada's recent experience, for:

It is from these Mennonite colonies in Southern Russia, under Catherine's protection, that the group which has just left Manitoba is descended.

Catherine II granted her protégés immunity from military service and full religious liberty. But in 1870 the Russian Imperial Government issued an edict setting a ten years' limit to their exemption from the conscription law. Holding submission to the order intolerable, the Mennonites sought and obtained permission to leave Russia. Substantial contingents settled in the United States, chiefly in Nebraska and Southwestern States, but a large group elected to try their fortunes in Canada, where members of the sect who had migrated from Pennsylvania had already established themselves in Waterloo County, Ontario.

The Canadian Government at Ottawa, anxious to settle the prairies of Manitoba, offered generous inducements, allocating to the Mennonites twenty-five townships of good land and, by an Order-in-Council passed in 1873, granting them not merely exemption from military service but the privilege of retaining their own schools and preserving their own economic organization, which was largely communistic.

The Mennonites arrived in Manitoba in 1876 and proceeded to establish village communities and cultivate the soil with their traditional industry. They prospered and increased in number, and, altho many of them by the beginning of this century had abandoned their communistic practices and built individual homes for themselves, the sect as a whole remained singularly independent of the non-Mennonite world. It also received reinforcements when the invasion of Western Canada by American farmers began, and several extensive settlements of Mennonites who had moved northward from the United States were established in Saskatchewan and a few small colonies in Alberta. Up to the outbreak of the Great War the Mennonites, like the Doukhobors, were

regarded by the average English-speaking citizen of Western Canada as eccentric freaks, but no particular objection was raised to the special privileges they enjoyed.

The war and its local reactions soon produced a change in popular sentiment toward them. The Mennonite language, to which they have steadfastly clung, is a Low German dialect, and people who talked German and openly professed a serene indifference to the result of the war could not expect to be popular in Western Canada. The Borden Government, however, when it passed the conscription law of 1919, faithfully honored the pledges of a bygone Ministry and, while requiring registration of all Mennonites of military age, accorded them immunity from the operation of the draft.

By the end of the war the Mennonites had fallen into disrepute with a large portion of the Western people and free criticism was directed against their privileged position which enabled them to preserve a particularist social organization and prevented their absorption into the general structure of Canadian society. Editors sent out correspondents to write articles on the Mennonite communities, the Provincial Government dispatched inspectors to examine and report on their schools, and thus at last the searchlight of publicity was turned on the sect and its ways of life.

While outwardly solid, the Mennonites were inwardly split into three groups, asserts *The Times*, and—

The Conferenz Gemeinde was the name given to the radical modernists who were willing and anxious to become thoroughly Canadianized. The Bergthaler Gemeinde were the middle-of-the-road people who were ready to sanction some innovations, but wanted to keep the main fabric of their social organization and traditions intact. The third group, known as the Old Coloniers—the fundamentalists of their faith—refused to take cognizance of any local laws or regulations.

Education was the core of the Mennonite problem. Visiting inspectors discovered that very few of the Mennonite schools attained a reasonable standard of efficiency, especially those conducted by the Old Coloniers. In Manitoba, after a bitter political struggle, special linguistic privileges in the schools were wiped out and a system of government inspection was inaugurated. The modernist Mennonites accepted the new situation, but the Old Colony group refused to conform.

The local authorities proceeded to enforce the regulations of the Provincial School law, and rather than submit to them a large body of the Old Colony sect sold up their homes and migrated to Mexico. But misfortune dogged their footsteps and, as a result, within the last year a considerable number of them undertook the long return pilgrimage to Western Canada and accepted its limitations.

Meanwhile the Old Coloniers in Manitoba had put up a stiff rear-guard fight against the local Department of Education. But public opinion was against them, and they could not command the active sympathy of more than a small part of their own sect. So the real die-hards decided that the only course left was departure from the land of the oppressor, and they began negotiations for land in Paraguay. They are the pathfinders, and, if their report is favorable, other groups will follow.

THE LAST OF THE CZAR'S NAVY

IN Typhoon Bay, a tiny inlet on the southwestern coast of Luzon Island, in the Philippines, a small ship lies at anchor. "It is black and silent. It flies no colors. There is no smoke coming from the single stack, and no life is seen on its decks. It might be overlooked but for the fact that the black hull stands out against the light green of the banana trees and coconut palms on shore." And there was nothing to identify this mystery ship for a curious visitor, John B. Ewald, who describes the odd craft in an article in *The Outlook*:

The forward part of the ship rises so high out of the water that the keel is exposed to view for a distance of fifteen feet back from the bow. On the fore-castle, and occupying the most of it, is a big water-tank. The high bow and the forward water-tank are the characteristics of vessels used as ice-breakers. In fact, she is an ice-breaker. But why is she here in the tropics, nearly three thousand miles from the nearest ice which obstructs navigation? There is a thin line of smoke issuing from a small pipe thrust through the upper works on the starboard side. Surely there must be some one aboard who can answer the question.

Yes, some one was on board—a loyal officer of a vanished Navy, of whom we read on:

This story was told by Commodore Pyshnoff through his interpreter, Lieutenant Boory, as we sat at his table on the *Baikal* in Typhoon Bay.

The Commodore is a man of striking appearance. His age is a little under fifty years, tho his head is bald except for a small fringe at the back, which, being carefully shaved, gives the impression of complete baldness. His eyes, a glittering gray, with now and then a tell-tale twinkle of good humor, are shadowed by heavy yellow brows. His nose is thin and sensitive, and his *mustachios* reach out to tremendous lengths over lips prest into a thin line. At least that is all that can be seen through the yellow beard which covers the lower part of his face. The mustache and beard remind one of the pictures of Captain John Smith seen in the school histories.

The Commodore went forward with his narrative like a man who has had the events burned into his brain. Occasionally his eyes took on a look of introspection and sadness, but quickly they flashed out again as "one who pursues with eagerness the fancies of hope." All of his comrades are gone except the young Lieutenant Boory, and his hope is to be permitted to go to the United States, to which country his expressions of gratitude are full and sincere. He has waited for three years to be included in the immigration quota. Until that time comes he seems content to wait here in his little ship, the last officer of the royal Russian Navy to hold command.

After the collapse of the White Russian forces in Siberia the motley remnants of the army traveled eastward to Vladivostok. The men could not be furnished with the proper supplies, and were therefore no longer able to offer effective resistance to the advance of the Reds.

Altho the White Russian Government was nominally in control of affairs in Vladivostok, the Japanese actually occupied the city. The Japanese gave some help to the shattered portions of the White Army which had retreated and were then resting



Grim Pyorrhea gets 4 out of 5

All around you are people doomed, through carelessness, to contract Pyorrhea. Four persons out of five past forty (and many younger) are its victims.

Carelessness—neglect of teeth and gums—is the cause. And the results, too often, are loss of teeth, neuritis, rheumatism, or other serious diseases and facial disfigurement.

And yet, if you start in time, it is so easy to prevent. If your gums are soft and bleeding, see your dentist at once for examination. And start immediately to use Forhan's for the Gums.

Used regularly and in time, Forhan's forestalls Pyorrhea or checks it. It firms the gums and keeps them healthy. It protects teeth against acids which cause decay. It keeps them snowy white.

Ask your dentist about Forhan's. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., and contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere.

Safeguard your youth and health! See your dentist twice a year. And start the morning-and-night Forhan habit, today. Teach your children to use it as health-insurance. Get a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA



You can be
sure of this



Thousands are keeping their breath sweet and fresh this new way. We promise that you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only conceal unpleasant breath with embarrassing odors of their own after you have used this new Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant. Try it.

Relieve it with



Adjusto-Ray

A FARBWARE PRODUCT

BAKES OUT PAIN

Adjusto-Ray is the improved therapeutic lamp. Wonderful for relieving rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, lumbago, headaches, nervousness and many other ailments. Its sun-like rays quickly soothe the affected parts, penetrate to the seat of the trouble, ease pain and help to remove the cause. Recommended by physicians everywhere.



Adjustable
to any
position

Clamps—stands—hangs

Adjusto-Ray is simple, convenient and safe. No assistance needed—just clamp Adjusto-Ray on your bed or chair—or stand it on a table—or hang it up—and attach to any electric light socket.

Adjusto-Ray is built on scientific principles. It throws a parallel ray and has no focal point. Complete with 260-watt bulb. Comes in three styles—hand model: \$6.50; clamp model (as illustrated): \$9.00; floor model: \$13.50. Sold by all leading dealers.



Manufactured by
S. W. Farber, Inc., 141-151 So. 5th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

in the city, many of the men with their families. But it soon became evident that the Reds would not be kept long outside of Vladivostok.

Among the leaders of the remainder of this once powerful force were some who determined to accept almost any alternative rather than live or die—which latter was most likely—in Siberia under the Soviet. The cruel deaths of such of the loyal Russians as had fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviki left no doubt in the minds of the small colony as to what would happen to them, their wives and children, if the Reds took the city. It was determined, consequently, to organize an expedition for the escape of the force by sea.

Funds for the maintenance of the White Government, then under General Dietrichs, were raised by the sale of concessions, and some of this money was turned over to Rear-Admiral Starck for the proposed expedition. This enterprising officer, having added \$75,000 gold to his treasury by the sale of the *Manchuria*, one of the oldest ships at his disposal, proceeded to fit out his fleet. In a surprisingly short time he had twenty-two ships equipped to carry the refugees. Many of the Russians, after looking at the varied assortment of small vessels, decided that they might just as well perish at the hands of the Reds as be drowned at sea.

Nevertheless, when preparations had been completed, "coal was commandeered from the railroad," and, with 5,500 courageous souls on board, the fleet sailed on October 22, 1922, for Poisset, a small Siberian coast town near Vladivostok. The next stop was at Kefseng in Korea, about a hundred miles from Poisset, and we read on:

The stay in Kefseng was prolonged on account of sickness, which already had broken out among the refugees. The conditions became so bad that Admiral Starck asked the authorities for quarters ashore in which the sick might be properly cared for. The Japanese assigned for that purpose the only available facilities. These consisted of a number of abandoned barracks in all stages of ruin and decay. They were simply four walls and a roof, without furniture of any kind and with no means of providing heat. The weather had turned bitterly cold, and in the crowded condition of most of the ships women and little children were huddled together on the open decks.

Any kind of shelter was better than this, and so the sick were moved to the barracks ashore, where during November more than two hundred died.

Finally, to alleviate the suffering and to save the entire expedition from early disaster, it was determined to move farther south, and the squadron dropt down the Korean coast to the important railroad terminal city of Fusan. It had been thought that this port would be the final destination, as the ships had not been fitted out for a protracted cruise, and it was questionable whether some of the smaller ships would be equal to a long trip on the open sea. But Admiral Starck was told by the Japanese that he could not stay in Korea, and that he had best leave quickly, as the recognition of the Soviet Government by Japan might be expected at any time. In that event, it

would be necessary to intern the ships if they were still in Korean waters. He would remain at his own risk.

This unexpected turn of affairs made the outlook gloomy indeed. A conference of the staff was called, and other possible destinations were considered. There were some who advocated going to Japan, but this plan was discarded on account of the political situation in Japan and of the likelihood of finding there the same condition as they had already been told existed in Korea. A return to Vladivostok was out of the question. Their course must therefore lie to the south and to some port on the China coast. Shanghai was finally decided upon as a place which was most likely to be friendly.

In order to raise the funds necessary to continue, several ships were sold, relates Mr. Ewald, while several others, like the historic *Speedwell*, being found unseaworthy, were left behind with their unfortunate passengers, so that only thirteen vessels were able to start for Shanghai on December 13, with this sequel:

Two days out of Fusan rough weather was encountered. The little ships, none of them over fourteen hundred tons, labored along, their decks awash and their freight of miserable refugees crowded into the small spaces, which afforded little shelter from the wet and the biting cold of the severe northern winter. Not far from the coast of the Shantung peninsula the fleet was scattered, but after fighting on for ten days the squadron came to anchor on Christmas Day at Woosung, near the mouth of the Yangtze River and the gateway to Shanghai.

Thirteen ships had sailed from Fusan, tho only twelve arrived at Woosung. The *Lieutenant Dimidoff*, of 650 tons, was missing. Several ships were dispatched after a short interval to search for her. These vessels scoured the waters of the Yellow Sea, but could find no trace of the missing ship. She has not since been seen or heard from, so it is evident that she went down in the storm and carried with her the three hundred souls on board.

This terrible tragedy cast a gloom over the squadron, but it was dissipated somewhat by the hope of ending all the troubles at Shanghai, where, it was expected, employment could be found for those on board.

Admiral Starck went up the river to the city for the purpose of making arrangements for the debarkation of his people. Steam was raised in the boilers, the few belongings of the refugees gathered together, and the children got ready for landing. Shanghai was only fifteen miles away. When Admiral Stark returned, the news spread quickly through the fleet that permission to land at Shanghai had been denied. Nor would he be permitted to moor his ships in the river. Misfortune followed on misfortune, and despair was written on the faces of these people whose pilgrimage to safety was also an expression of loyalty to the country they loved. On hearing the news, one overwrought man jumped overboard and was lost in the swift river.

Another council was held and the Philippines decided upon as the ultimate goal, altho just how to get there was a problem. Fuel and money were almost exhausted, and the scant food supply was fast diminishing. The account continues:

They could not lie forever at Woosung, nor could they land. It was a matter of life and death. Yet into this misery a child was born, and later on five new names were similarly added to the rolls.

After days of discussion, the authorities at Shanghai agreed to supply the ships with coal and a quantity of provisions to enable them to reach some other port. These stores were received on board, and on January 10, 1923, the squadron got up anchor and stood out to sea with their course laid for Manila.

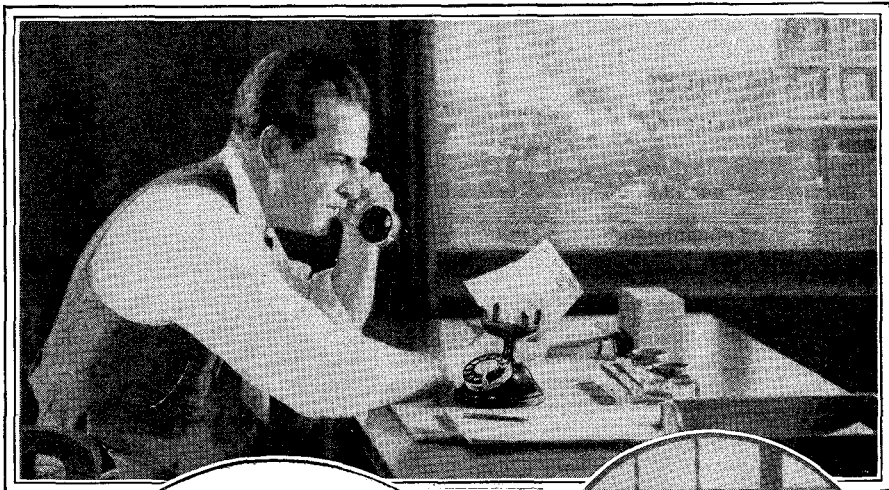
Tho the weather was still cold, the sea was calm, and good spirits revived with every mile made to the south. Great things were expected of the Philippines and future plans were discust with hope. Unfortunately, the fair prospects were short-lived. It was the winter monsoon season, during which there is little change in the barometer readings, and a light wind from the north-east had increased the speed down the China coast. The steady wind gradually increased in force, the clouds came racing down from the north, and the fleet soon found itself in a storm which threatened the destruction of the smaller ships. The storm's greatest force was reached when the course was laid through the Pescadores Channel, on the west side of the Japanese island colony of Formosa. This large island on one side and the China mainland on the other form a funnel in which the north winds reach their greatest intensity. Farther to the south the wind dies down in the lee of the island.

For a day it was doubtful whether the ships would be able to rise from the pounding masses of green seas. The hope which sustained the refugees on their departure from Shanghai could not blind them to their imminent peril now. The fears which had been entertained by the officers for the safety of the expedition seemed justified when the little trawler *Ijax*, of 420 tons, was seen to be in distress. She had apparently shipped a considerable quantity of water and, with reduced speed, was rolling sluggishly with an ominous list to port. One of the other ships drew over toward her, whereupon she heeled over and sank. Nine of the men who had managed to get clear of the sinking ship were picked up after a display of that type of heroism one expects at sea. The others on the *Ijax* went down with her.

It would be difficult to picture affairs on board the squadron in a worse light than they actually were, so there is little room for exaggeration. These ships were old and had for many years before the organization of the expedition been subjected to hard usage. The *Ylia Murometz* was of 580 tons, the *Pariss* of 335 tons, and the *Farvattel* of 250 tons. The complement of lifeboats could carry less than a fifth of the individuals on board. It is fortunate that many of the men, unused to the sea, could not interpret the conditions, and their bearing, misunderstood as good evidence of security, served to allay in a measure the fears of the women. The experienced seamen were inherently not given to panic.

The eleven remaining ships, having proceeded on their way after the loss of the *Ijax*, soon came into the lee of the island of Formosa and, for the time being, were safe. Through the loss of two ships, the sale of others, thus reducing the available space, and the inroads made by death from sickness, the force of 5,500 refugees had by this time been reduced to 711 souls. Among this number were forty-five families, many of whom had suffered the loss of one or more of their members since leaving Vladivostok.

On the morning of January 19, 1923, the



When T I M E Counts

WHEN last minute telegraph orders come in—when quick, overnight shipments must reach their destinations on time—it is in emergencies such as these that P-A-X, in the full power of mechanical perfection, serves the needs of hurrying office and shipping force with a surety, swiftness and accuracy not humanly possible.

This same promptness and surety of operation that has led large mail order houses such as Montgomery Ward and Co., Sears, Roebuck and Co., and National Cloak & Suit Co., to adopt P-A-X instant service, also accounts for its installation by more than 2000 of the largest manufacturing and industrial organizations and business firms in the United States and abroad.

Count on
P-A-X
PRIVATE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE



P-A-Xophone, Type 1

The P-A-Xophone fills a rapidly growing need for an instrument with all of the compactness and efficiency of the conventional telephone, but with the additional advantage of having the transmitter and receiver in a single, easily-handled unit. This is the P-A-Xophone Desk Set No. 1; available for use with all types of P-A-X.



The P-A-X is, fundamentally, a private automatic telephone exchange built of the same Strowger type of automatic telephone equipment being so widely adopted for city service. The P-A-X may be furnished to include and co-ordinate such services as code call, conference, executive's priority, emergency alarm, etc., to meet individual needs.

Automatic Electric Inc.

Engineers, Designers and Manufacturers of the Automatic Telephone In Use the World Over.
Home Office and Factory, CHICAGO, ILL. Branch Offices in all principal cities.



ALL the ingredients for oral cleanliness are pictured above.

Ipana keeps the teeth brilliant. It is very good for the gums. A few minutes' massage twice each day, after the usual cleanings, will prevent your tooth brush "showing pink."

And a swirl of the water will bring out Ipana's delicious and refreshing taste!

IPANA

Tooth Paste



BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY, NEW YORK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

mountains on Luzon, the largest of the northern islands of the Philippines, came in sight, and that afternoon the *Baikal* and two other vessels of the fleet dropt anchor in Bolinao Harbor, about two hundred miles north of Manila. They were followed the next morning by two of the other ships, and on the 22d two more arrived. This left four vessels unaccounted for, but, while some anxiety for their safety was felt, it was thought that they would soon put in an appearance. The storm had scattered the squadron somewhat, but since the four missing ships were last seen the weather had been good.

In the early morning of the 24th the ships at Bolinao got under way and steamed down the coast to Mariveles, a small town at the entrance of Manila Bay and several miles northwest from the island defenses of Corregidor. There was great joy in the fleet when, several days later, the other four vessels steamed into Mariveles and came to anchor.

The conditions on board the ships when they arrived at Mariveles were pitiful. Many of the women and children, accustomed to the comforts and even luxuries of life, were reduced by lack of proper food to grim specters, pathetic, pinched-faced, unsmiling. Their clothing was bedraggled and moldy from the wet. For many days the fresh water had been reserved only for drinking. On every ship the sick list was growing steadily, and some cases were critical.

The danger of the loss of the whole expedition through lack of fuel may be understood from the fact that one of the ships sent to procure food from Manila, only thirty miles away, had to take the coal from the other ships to make the trip.

General Wood responded generously to Admiral Starck's appeal for aid, as did the American Red Cross. Quarters in a disused ammunition depot near Olangapo were furnished the refugees, and on March 22, "the battered squadron steamed past the big floating dry dock *Dewey* and dropt anchor in the bay beyond, just five months after leaving Vladivostok. Thus the only remnant of the Czar's once-powerful Navy made its last voyage under the standard of Peter the Great." Work was found in Manila for some of the refugees, and Mr. Ewald tells us that:

After some negotiations the privilege of passage to the United States was accorded to as many as could be entered under the immigration laws. Accordingly about five hundred embarked on the United States Army transport *Merritt*, and on May 24 sailed for San Francisco. To furnish the money needed the trawler *Farratet* was sold for 12,500 pesos (\$6,250). After the sailing of the *Merritt* the camp at the ammunition depot was closed and the occupants to the number of ninety-seven hired quarters at their own expense in the *barrio* of Olangapo.

Other ships were sold from time to time and the funds distributed to the members of the expedition, even as far away as the United States. Admiral Starck went to Paris, to be near the Grand Duke Nicholas, but his reverses have persisted, and he is now employed there as a chauffeur in a taxicab service.

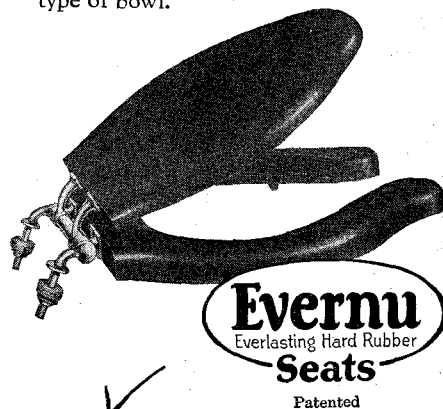
Architects Homeowners Building Managers

Will the toilet seats you install today, either as original or replacement equipment, still be serviceable forty or fifty years hence?

They will if wisely, and at no extra cost, you select Evernu Hard Rubber Seats.

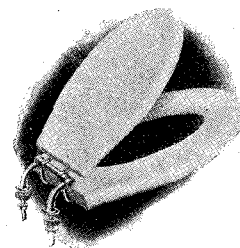
Hard Rubber, molded in one piece by the patented Evernu process is practically indestructible. It is impervious to moisture and unaffected by climatic conditions. It is guaranteed not to warp, chip or crack. It has no varnish, paint or covering of any kind to wear off. The hard rubber, in ebony or mahogany is buffed until it gleams. The smooth, seamless surface may be cleaned easily and without injury, with alcohol. The hinge, concealed type, with no metal on top or bottom of the seat, will never loosen.

Evernu Hard Rubber Seats are the seats to install if you would avoid all expense for repairs and replacements. Write for a copy of the Evernu booklet which shows models for every type of bowl.



Plumbers

The plumber, who protects the health of the nation, is the only merchant who sells Evernu Seats.



If you prefer an all-white seat ask your plumber for the Never Split Wood Seat finished in genuine white "Duco." It is the only wood seat made with the "bolted joints" that make splitting or separation impossible.

THE NEVER SPLIT SEAT CO.
Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.

Founded 1905

The Largest Manufacturers of Toilet Seats in the World

In April, 1926, all that was left of the expedition of twenty-two ships was the little ice-breaker *Baikal*, and of the 5,500 passengers, only three—Commodore Pyshnoff, Lieutenant Boory, and one man.

NO INSURANCE FOR SINNERS

TO find out something "about the moral or immoral tendencies of the applicant before writing insurance" was the original idea, proceeding from which a far-flung inquiry system has been built up since 1884, to gage the moral character of would-be policy-holders. Violation of any one of the three Commandments, "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not commit adultery," will deprive most men and women of the right to hold insurance. "Not that the insurance companies are interested in morality for its own sake," but a man or woman who has broken any one of these rules of conduct is a "risk" not to be taken, from the insurance company's point of view. Florabel Muir, writing in *Liberty*, tells us that formerly insurance companies investigated "death claims" after death. But soon it was discovered that "the system was much like locking the barn door after the horse had been stolen. . . . Then came Daniel G. Gillette. He was in the secret service of the Department of Justice. His brother, an employee of the Mutual Life, had a client whom he believed to be advancing a fraudulent claim. He asked Dan to investigate, and so satisfactory were the results that the Mutual Life hired Dan away from the Government and set up its own secret inspection department."

The insurance espionage army is divided, we learn, into two groups: inspectors and correspondents. Of the former we are told:

The inspectors are high-salaried men who have been trained thoroughly to judge human nature. They guide the activities of the correspondents, who are paid by the number of reports turned in by them.

The New York Life Insurance Company has 110,000 correspondents, with about thirty-five inspectors in charge.

The Mutual Life has forty inspectors, with at least two correspondents in every town in the United States, and some in Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. In the cities its correspondents run into the thousands.

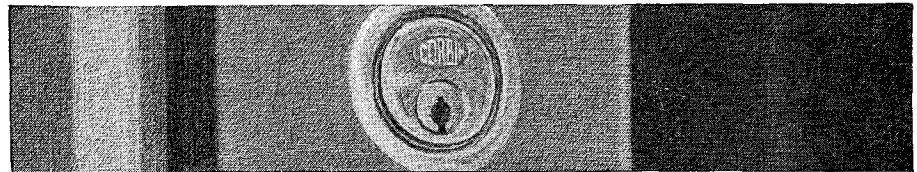
The Metropolitan Life has an equally adequate system. And all of the other big companies have about the same plan of operation, while the smaller companies employ personnel commensurate with their size.

Daniel P. Gallaher, chief of the inspection department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, estimates the investigating forces of all the various forms of insurance at about 5,000,000.

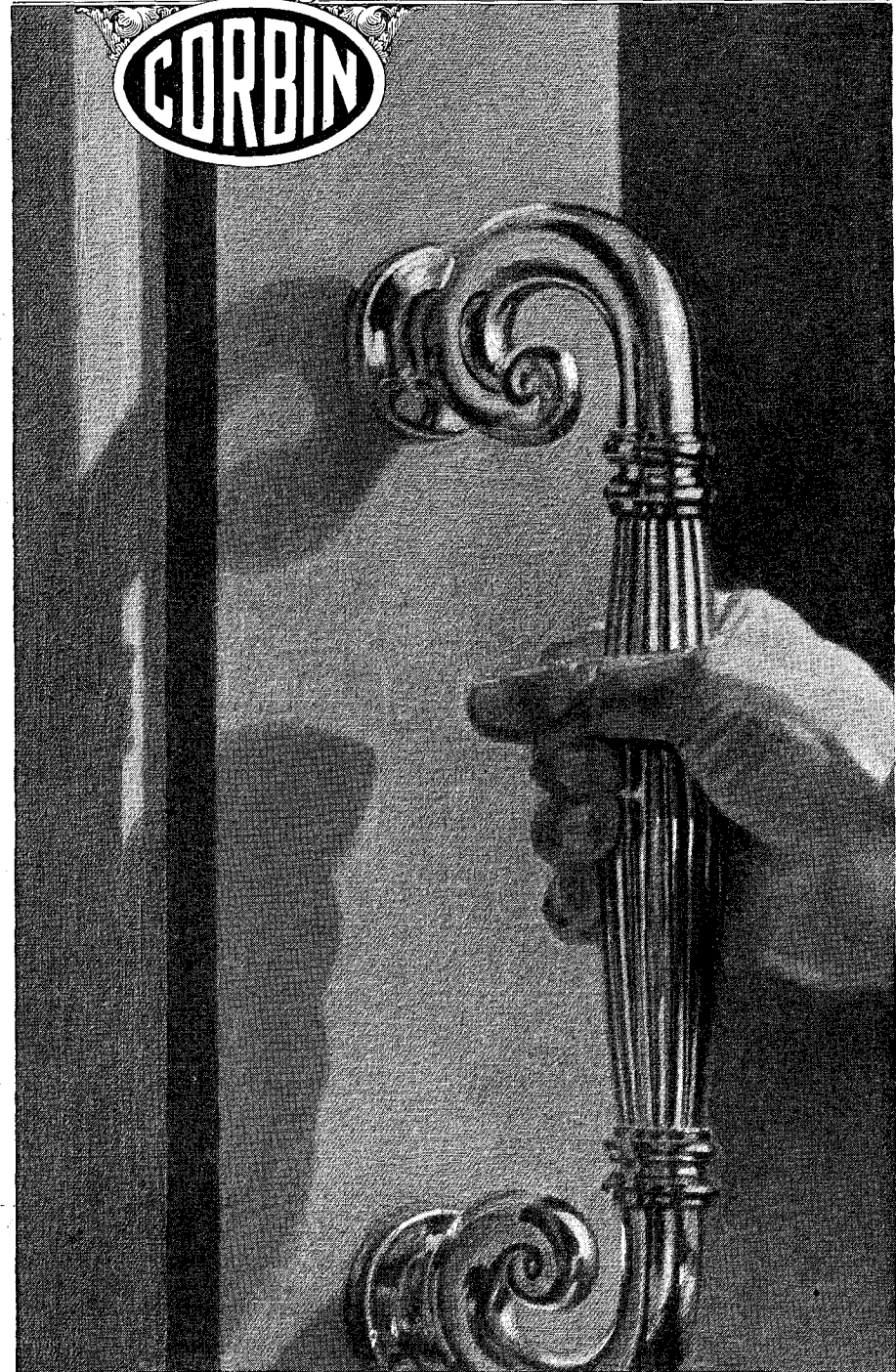
Prior to 1884 the insurance companies concentrated their attention on the physical hazards involved in writing a policy. Their actuaries had computed virtually every element of risk in insuring against death by natural causes. They had even learned to anticipate epidemics. But one element baffled them:

Moral frailty could not be estimated in percentage.

Great care began to be taken in investigating death claims. Private detective



Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware



When hardware works as agreeably as it looks it deserves to be called Good. Corbin Hardware is Good Hardware

WHAT better argument for Good Hardware than the strength and simplicity of this splendid Corbin Entrance Door Pull and Lock. What dignity it has—what security it gives. Like all Corbin Hardware it is good to the core—which means it will work well, look well and serve well, as long as the building stands.

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
New York Chicago Philadelphia



Next in line— yet never chosen

Perhaps it's comedones

For three years he had been next in line. Then they gave the Department Manager's job, with its high salary and prestige, to another. He never suspected that *comedones* kept him always "next in line."

Many men suffer from *comedones*—the scientific name for blackheads. These disfiguring blemishes are often responsible for lack of business success. For while you yourself may not be conscious of them, others notice them. You may have wondered why success never comes. Perhaps it's *comedones*.

Pompeian Massage Cream helps you overcome *comedones*. It gets in where comedones form, rolls out all dirt and oily secretions. It stimulates a healthy circulation, keeps the pores open, and gives you a clean, ruddy complexion.

Use at home after shaving

After you shave, spread Pompeian Massage Cream generously over your face—and rub. Continue to rub until the cream rolls out. Note how dark the cream looks. That's the dirt that was in your pores.

Don't let comedones form. Use Pompeian Massage Cream every day—especially when social or business engagements demand that you look your best. It means a healthy, wholesome skin. 60c jars for sale at all drug stores.



60c jars
at the stores

SEND FOR 10-DAY TUBE

The Pompeian Laboratories,
Dept. 75, Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen: I enclose 10c (a dime, coin preferred) for a special trial tube of Pompeian Massage Cream containing sufficient cream for many delightful massages.

Name

Street
Address

City..... State.....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

agencies were employed to run down possible fraud. But losses continued to grow—out of proportion to the actuarial figures.

And then Mr. Gillette came to the rescue, and "other companies saw that the Mutual Life was beginning to profit by this course and adopted a similar plan." We read on that:

The system grew with the fabled rapidity of Jack's beanstalk, until now it records more than 1,500,000 reports a year.

On the strength of those reports there is about \$75,000,000,000 worth of life insurance outstanding, plus fire insurance exceeding \$200,000,000,000.

Mistakes are made, of course, but so efficient has the system of inspection become that many companies will now write small policies—from \$1,000 to \$2,000—without a medical examination.

All told, there are 54,000,000 life insurance policies in force in the United States, averaging \$1,333.

It is natural that the larger the risk to be assumed the more rigid the moral inspection will be. Before one can qualify as a gilt-edge risk for insurance in any considerable amount—say \$10,000 or more—it is necessary to pass a character test with a good grade.

The records of the insurance espionage system are guarded closely, and all concerned are prohibited from giving out any information under penalty of two years' imprisonment, according to the New York insurance laws.

Only the highest class of individuals is employed for insurance investigation.

The names affixed to insurance reports are those of leading citizens everywhere—lawyers, bankers, clergymen.

A good investigator is a shrewd judge of character, a quick thinker, and an efficient reporter. But, above all, he must be a diplomat. His delicate inquiries must be conducted rapidly, without arousing resentment.

The investigators' usual success in this latter respect is indicated by the fact that, altho these investigations are constantly being made in all parts of the country, few people are aware of it.

Virtually every one who has a wide acquaintance among prosperous citizens has at some time or other been approached by an insurance investigator.

These investigators usually conceal the serious purpose of their visits under "a mere matter of form."

But let the man being questioned hesitate a little, or smile, or unconsciously shrug his shoulders at one of those guarded, indirect queries about the applicant's habits and conduct, and the investigator will probably pick up the clue at once.

The motion-picture business presents more difficulties than any other in writing insurance.

This results from the fact that so many skyrockets flame up on the silver screen from an origin so obscure that the greatest obstacles are encountered by the investigators in getting a line on their early lives.

High-priced stars are heavily insured by the producing companies during the making of a picture. It is obvious that the loss would be tremendous should a star be injured or die while a \$1,000,000 production is being filmed.

"We must know something of a man's or



Treat throat infections continuously

Start now to fight sore throat

DON'T rely on a mere gargle night and morning . . .

Consult a physician and he would say: Intermittent gargling is not enough. Sore throat demands antiseptic treatment that is *sustained*.

Today you can start to fight sore throat the instant it attacks you—and you can make your treatment *continuous*.

Formamint checks the rapidly-breeding sore throat germs by keeping the throat bathed, *continuously*, in an antiseptic of proved germicidal power. Yet Formamint cannot harm the delicate throat tissues.

Take one of these pleasant-tasting tablets every hour or so to *treat* sore throat; every two or three hours to help *prevent* it. All druggists.

Doctors endorse it

Formamint

THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP
ACTS LIKE MAGIC
ON TIRED. TENDER. SMARTING.
SWOLLEN. SWEATY FEET
25 CENTS — ALL DRUGGISTS

at **5^c**
NIGHT

Bunte Cough Drops before retiring stop the cough and enable you to sleep. Made of pure cane sugar, menthol and horehound. The menthol heals—the horehound soothes.

MENTHOL-HOREHOUND
Bunte COUGH DROPS
BUNTE BROTHERS, CHICAGO
Makers of World Famous Candies

a woman's early life to judge what the physical and moral condition is at the age of twenty-five or thirty," said one inspection chief. "Some of these stars spring out of the remotest places, change their names, the color of their hair—their entire identity, in fact—and it would take more than human ingenuity to get all the facts about them."

Each year's experience adds new human angles to the problem of handling moral hazards. Insurance actuaries, accustomed to deal with elements that can be reduced to tables of percentages, get hot under the collar when they are asked for statistics and figures on sin and its inconvenient consequences.

"We don't know much more about it than you do," they reply. "All we can do is to act from general impressions."

They say this bitterly, indicating how deeply they despise such things as general impressions.

They know that moral hazard plays a tremendous part in their business, but they will not be satisfied until they are able to measure morality in the laboratory and make charts of the average individual's "expectancy of heaven."

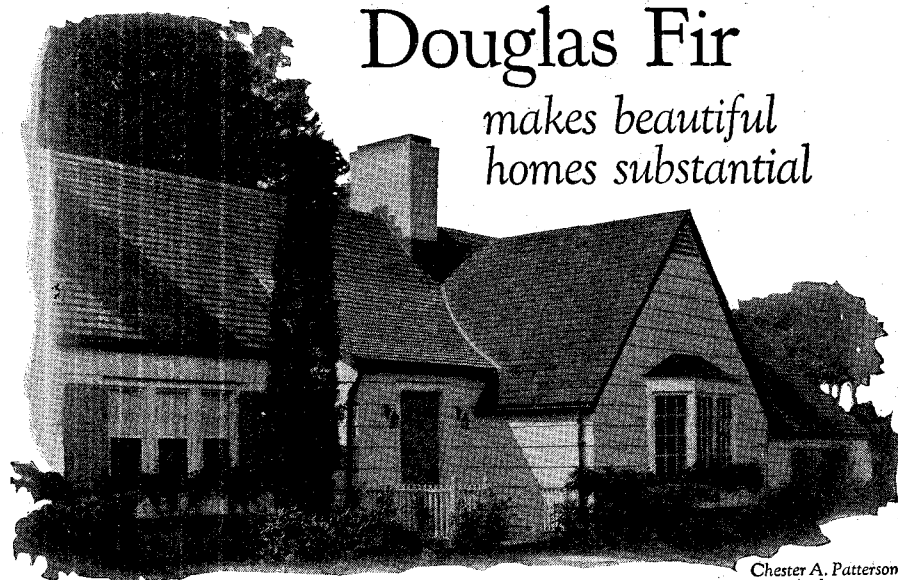
THE PIRATE OF THE GREAT LAKES

TECHNICALLY, Capt. David H. Ross was just as much of a pirate as Kidd or Blackbeard, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, commenting on the recent peaceful and unpiratical death of the Corsair of the Great Lakes. He never consciously endangered human lives, and altho he captured two vessels, he was as harmless as a light-opera pirate, continues the Hartford *Courant*. Reading on in the latter paper, we learn that:

Captain Ross was a native of Georgia and was in the Confederate Army during the Civil War until he was captured and sent to a prison camp on the shore of one of the great lakes. After nine months he was able to escape, and fled, as did others of his comrades, to Canada, where he was comparatively safe as long as he remained neutral. That was not long, for he found a kindred spirit, John Y. Beall, and the two men captured a large sidewheel steamboat, the *Philo Parsons*, which ran between Detroit and Sandusky.

There were 150 passengers aboard, who experienced the thrill of their lives, we are sure, but the crew surrendered to the two pirates who drove the men passengers into the hold and then prepared a banquet for the thirty women who were passengers. The brace of pirates then captured a second steamboat which carried 150 Federal soldiers, and looked for the *Michigan*, the only armed boat on the lakes. They found it, but they also found that the *Michigan* was prepared for them, and so they fled, gaining the Detroit River, where Beall and Ross scuttled the *Philo Parsons* and fled into Canada.

Later Ross succeeded in rejoining the Confederates, but in his career as a pirate he had alarmed the Canadian authorities, who placed a price upon his head. President Grant on this side of the border declined to adopt an unrelenting attitude and issued a pardon to Ross, who lived thereafter in Minneapolis. No pirate could have had a more quiet life after he became a pirate-emeritus. The news of his death may serve to show that the old hatreds are dying out.



Chester A. Patterson
Architect

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America's First Scientifically Correct Balloon Tire

With



- (1) One-Piece Tread and Sidewall
- (2) Road-Shaped, Geared-to-the-Road Tread
- (3) "Uniflex" Cord Construction

GONE—for all time—is the worry of fast, spotty tread wear. Gone—is fear of cracking joints and the destruction that followed with old ways. Gone is the danger of inside friction and wear. And in their place—at a cost of \$2,000,000 to The Miller Rubber Company—three unique, scientific improvements, without which no tire built today can be proved scientifically correct—three improvements which deliver wear that only science could achieve.

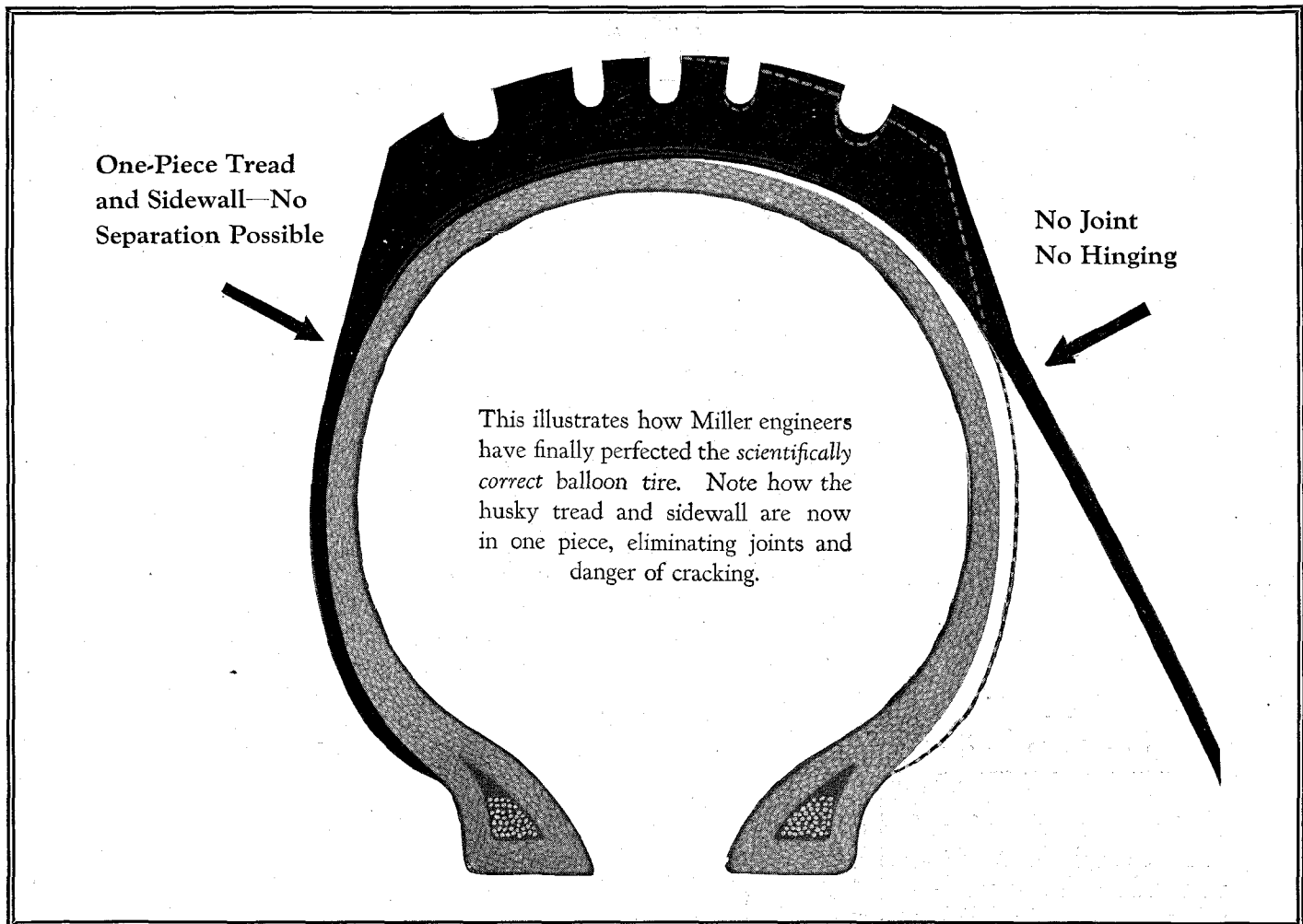
For the first time an announcement of this kind has been withheld until research and factory achievement could be coupled with results from the final laboratory of public use and public opinion.

After six months, car users throughout the country now know, from actual experience with Miller Balloons, just what *scientific perfection* means. And how these three new advantages, the newest of which has seen six months of actual road service among hundreds of thousands of car owners, make this the tire of proved *scientific correctness*—assuring satisfaction.

Miller Scientifically Correct

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It Cost Miller \$2,000,000 to make these revolutionary improvements

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- 3—"Uniflex" Cord Construction

THESE important improvements in tire design took months to perfect. Now—the husky Miller tread reaches all the way around the tire in one piece, from toe to toe. **All joints and hinges are eliminated—no chance whatever for cracking.** And the scientific correctness of this principle has been proved by Miller in six months of toughest service on every kind of road—in every kind of weather throughout the country.

Road-Shaped, Geared-to-the-Road Tread

The broad, road-shaped contact surface

of the Miller exclusive Geared-to-the-Road tread runs *even with the road*. With light or heavy load—the entire width of this famous tread is *on the road*—taking wear evenly—therefore *slowly*. Thus—Miller has eliminated uneven, spotty tread wear—outstanding cause of short balloon tire life.

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Every part of this husky tire flexes as a unit. That means it resists curb and rut jolts that ordinarily bring inside abrasions—springs back from

blows to its normal shape—*instantly*—leaving one-piece tread and sidewalls, bead, uniflex cord and fiber secure and intact. Thus—Miller eliminated inside friction and wear, adding miles to balloon tire life.

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SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION • CONTINUED

SCIENCE TAKES UP THE MOVIES

THE moving picture's services to science are set forth by Dr. S. Philip Goodhart, professor of clinical neurology in Columbia University, New York City, in an article contributed to *The Annals of the American Academy* (Philadelphia). It is Dr. Goodhart's opinion that the cinema has greatly contributed to human knowledge. As an educator, he asserts, it is catering daily to the intelligence of millions. He proceeds:

About one hundred million people weekly patronize moving-picture houses in this country alone. There are countless pictures, primarily intended for entertainment, that have instructive value—moral, scientific or historic. The very fact that they are ostensibly entertainment pictures makes more acceptable their instructive content. An educational reel makes geography interesting as well as instructive, and even the medical student finds the cinema of great value in his grasp of anatomy, clinical medicine and surgery.

An old Chinese proverb says: "One picture is worth more than many thousand words"; how much greater in value, then, the cinema! As an educator it almost rivals the library. The use which the industries themselves have made of motion-pictures is already astonishing. Employees are in this way taught the best methods of operation; films are teaching safety devices; conservation of energy; encouraging mental hygiene.

The cinema is finding application in every branch of science; phenomena of earth, in the heavens and the depth of the sea are being recorded. The most accurate and extensive observations of the total eclipse of the sun in January of 1924 were made by means of the moving-picture camera; the most remarkable solar corona, probably the best eclipse of history, was thereby given permanent record.

The so-called "Synthechrome" process, developed by the Carpenter-Goldman laboratories, a process for cartoon and technical animation and color, has made it possible to secure sharp outlines, definite colors and complete detail in drawings. Imaginary lines, movements, etc., may be differentiated from the visible elements of a diagram; electrical, magnetic and mechanical phenomena [are thus easily visualized, and physiological and biological facts demonstrated. This process is also being used largely in the study of medical subjects.

In no branch of science does it offer greater possibilities than in medicine and surgery.

As a means of graphically recording histories as embodied in the film patients, as well as for the purpose of recording and studying deformities of motion, moving pictures are unique. The unraveling of the mystifying appearances of motor disturbances of the nervous system can be accomplished only by methods other than those afforded by the unaided eye. Just as the slow-motion camera has been utilized in the study of the curves of high-explosive projectiles, so in medicine have the elements of abnormal movement been studied and analyzed for interpretation. Indeed, slow-motion pictures have brought out some phenomena hitherto unknown.

For diagnosis, this graphic visualization

is of the greatest importance, and for records it is absolutely unparalleled. Its accuracy is unquestionable. One rare operation in New York, Paris, London or Vienna, instead of being accessible to only a few, is made an open clinic for medical students throughout the world. The classes of a small and ill-equipped medical college in a remote locality thus observe advanced surgical technique which otherwise could be gained only through years of post-graduate study abroad.

The lifelong acquisition of a surgical technique, the demonstration of which would pass away with its possessor, is being preserved for the teaching of future generations by means of film reproductions. Without the moving-picture an unusual operation is glimpsed but once and fleetingly; to see one such operation was often the high-water mark of a student's career; through the film the operation can be seen and studied by repeated observation. A study of the physiognomy and physical attitudes in the different forms of mental diseases is soon to be undertaken.

At Columbia University moving pictures demonstrated the actual movements of the heart with the organ exposed, in a dog under an anesthetic; under the influence of various drugs it was possible to permanently record and visually demonstrate the normal heart-beat and its variations under abnormal conditions. The experiment has been utilized for teaching and presentation many times since. In the neurological department of the University and the Montefiore Hospital some five thousand feet of film were produced showing both familiar and rare forms of nervous diseases; methods of making examinations and diagnosis; patients showing various forms of gaits; deformities of motion; all these are being used for teaching.

An excellent group of films accurately sets forth the anatomy of the digestive system, and then again, by means of animated drawings with beautiful colorings most accurately delineated, shows the process of the physiological active digestion. Another film by the same producers clearly defines and classifies the various types of gastric (stomach) ulcers; the cartoons show further how the normal movement of the stomach is affected by disease. A study of this film contribution really furnishes a basis for rational discussion as to methods of treatment: imagine for a moment a group of specialists studying the phenomena of the condition as presented in detail, with practically a patient repeatedly exposing the process in a way not otherwise possible. Another valuable contribution is that on "pulmonary tuberculosis," and includes a four-reel film visualizing the anatomy and histology of the lung and the development of the essential lesion known as tubercle. Through the art of coloring, the fluids of the body including the circulatory system, can be visualized and studied with interest.

As a practical example of what may be done in this direction, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* tells us that within the next month, motion-pictures recording surgical operations, the functioning of the human body and the progress of disease, may be in process of production at the

University of Rochester School of Medicine, according to plans made recently at a meeting of surgeons, motion-picture producers and the Eastman Kodak Company in that city. We read:

At the close of an all-day conference at the School of Medicine and the home of George Eastman, one of the prime movers in the undertaking, Dr. Franklin Martin, of Chicago, director-general of the American College of Surgeons, announced that he felt assured steps soon will be taken to employ color photography and the slow-motion camera as a means of instruction in medicine and surgery. Mr. Eastman, as spokesman for the Kodak Company, offered to undertake the expense of conducting the experiments, to the extent of equipping an operating-room at the School of Medicine and providing the technical photographic service. Use of facilities, operating suites, and experimental laboratories, as well as advice and assistance of the professional staff, were offered by Dean George H. Whipple, of the School of Medicine.

Will H. Hays suggested that the motion-picture can preserve for future generations of medical men the technique and operative skill of eminent surgeons of the day.

"Scarcely a disease exists which is not adaptable to study by motion-pictures," he further pointed out.

Use of the motion-picture will mark the entrance of medicine and surgery into a new era, according to Dr. Walter W. Chipma, of Montreal, president of the American College of Surgeons. It was as a result of a movement started at the college's annual meeting last fall that the conference yesterday was arranged.

"We have long recognized the value of motion-pictures for teaching medicine and surgery," he said, "and some pictures have been made, but there has been no central headquarters for distribution. This is what must be worked out."

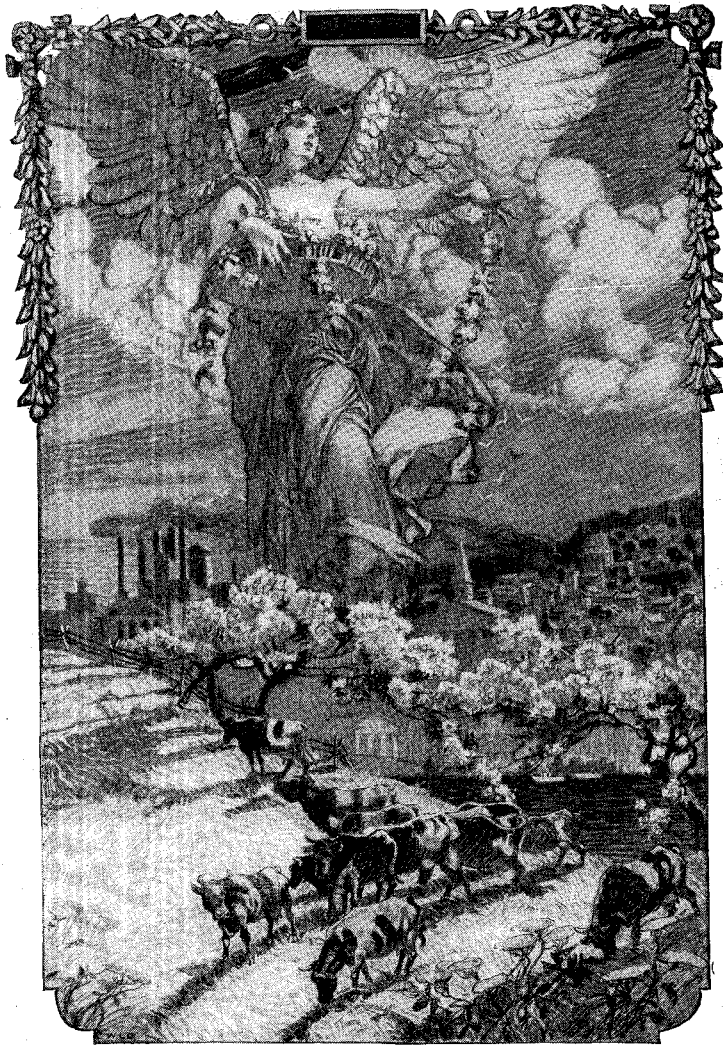
"If the plan is carried through, more than eighty medical colleges will have the advantage of seeing operations on the screen that have been performed by the greatest surgeons. That should be of tremendous value in adding to their knowledge."

Dr. Mayo declared that he would willingly perform operations to be filmed for the benefit of students.

"Intricate problems of physiology can be visualized for the student of medicine by slowing the pictures," he said. "Surgical operations that are difficult to describe and are poorly described in words, can be appreciated in a few moments' view of the film. It will not be necessary for the student to travel thousands of miles to see an operation, for the moving-picture will bring it to his own school."

Quite a different note, however, is sounded by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), which editorially pronounces the use of movies in surgical teaching a failure. Such use was at the height of its popularity ten years ago, it declares. A number of commercial firms specialized in this type of photography, and advertisements for the rental of films for bringing the "clinic" to the lecture hall or medical society meeting appeared in many medical journals. It goes on:

Even before this time the American Medical Association had inaugurated a motion-picture theater as one of the



"'HAPPY,' I said, 'whose home is here'"

When winter comes, with sleet and slush—when bleak March winds make spring remote . . . fortunate those who live in the South, where others come for sunshine and health.

Here the farmer is not subjected to the rigors of Northern winters. He and his family and his crops do well where the outdoor months number twelve.

Industry also profits from the blessings of the climate. In the thriving factories of the South people work in the sunshine—and they live in well-kept, healthy communities.

Strong of stature, healthy and energetic, the Southern people the year round reap the benefits of a moderate climate.

The Southern Railway System operates three of America's most notable trains:—The CRESCENT LIMITED, between New Orleans and New York; the ROYAL PALM, between Florida and Chicago; and the QUEEN AND CRESCENT LIMITED, between Cincinnati and New Orleans.

The Development Service of Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C., will gladly aid in securing industrial locations, farms and home sites in the South.

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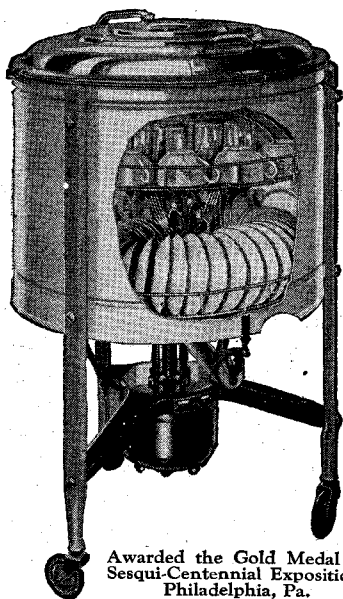
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THE greatest gift of electricity to the modern housewife is the CONOVER, the perfect home dishwasher. Its distinctive practicability and merit has been proved by years of satisfactory service. Hundreds of CONOVER users can verify a story of enthusiastic approval and endorsement. Constant development in the principle and design of the CONOVER has eventually removed all the objections found in earlier machines of various types and makes. Today the CONOVER is—

- 1—Absolutely self-cleaning
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A machine which washes, rinses, sterilizes and dries your dishes

"The Conover will eliminate those bitter ideas bred by hours and hours over a steaming dishpan."



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION *Continued*

features at the annual sessions. For a number of years the motion-picture program was devoted almost exclusively to the cinematographic exhibition of operations. To-day, however, the surgical film is much less vaunted, probably because of several particularly strong arguments against its use. The time in which the difficult operation is demonstrated on the screen is generally much too short; the technique can not be observed in full, and the observer obtains an erroneous impression of the relative ease of performing unusual and difficult surgical work. The films are used sometimes as a means of self-exploitation, especially in the case of certain plastic surgical operations with "before" and "after" "stills" somewhat retouched. The use of surgical films, in certain instances, has been the means of promoting individual methods emphasizing the advantages, but omitting the equally important disadvantages of the procedures illustrated. Five years ago the Committee on Scientific Exhibit, recognizing the validity of the criticisms against surgical film demonstrations to general medical audiences, ruled that no films dealing with purely surgical technique could be shown in the Motion Picture Theater, altho illustrated lectures on surgical topics using lantern slides were encouraged. The motion-picture film will, of course, always be of value for recording interesting or unusual pathologic conditions, such as nervous afflictions and motor defects, etc.

CURING THE BENDS WITH HELIUM

THIS rare gas will hereafter facilitate submarine work as well as aerial navigation, we are told by a writer in the *New York Herald Tribune*. The use of the gas for "decompression," or restoration to normal atmospheric conditions, of divers or others performing labor under increased atmospheric pressure, by preventing caisson disease, promises, we are told, to extend greatly the time and depth of underwater operation, and to enlarge the whole range of submarine engineering. We read in substance:

The employment of such artificial atmospheres is given much credit for the successful salvaging of the hull of the submarine *S-51*, accidentally sunk near Newport, Rhode Island. There is mounted in the lobby of the experiment station at Pittsburgh a most interesting relic, the ship's bell of the ill-fated *S-51*, salvaged from 135 feet below the surface by Chief Torpedoman Francis George Smith, and presented to the Bureau of Mines by the naval commander in charge.

Experiments have been resumed at Pittsburgh by the Navy Department, the Bureau of Mines and the Public Health Service, looking toward the extension of the use of helium gas in diving work.

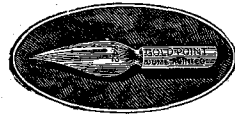
The main obstacle to work of any kind under increased air-pressure is the danger of the development of "bends" from too rapid decompression of an individual after having been exposed to atmosphere at high pressure.

Much work by the Navy Department

1858

1927

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Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism tingles in your joints and muscles, rub on good old Musterole.

As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief.

Better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma knew.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

KEEP YOUR SCALP Clean and Healthy WITH CUTICURA

One of the most wonderful things in Nature

Is the Food Tube of the Human Body, ten yards long, with its ten gates, opening and closing automatically, as described and vividly pictured in colors in the New Revised Edition, just published, of that Fascinating Health Book—

THE ITINERARY OF A BREAKFAST

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Medical Director, Battle Creek Sanitarium

Combats many mischievous errors relating to the hygiene of the colon. Contains many new facts brought to light by recent scientific research. A valuable health-help to every adult.

12mo. 202 pages. Cloth. \$1.75, net; \$1.89, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

and many other investigators has been done on arranging for the safe decompression of caisson workers and divers.

A diver may descend rapidly with no ill-effects from pressure so long as he keeps his ears cleared. The ascent, however, is not usually a continuous one. The schedules are based on stages of decompression or rests at various intervals of depth—that is, the diver is hauled up a certain distance and then stopt for a period to allow the excess gas to escape from his body fluids and tissues.

When the diver finally is lifted from the water he is undrest rapidly, sometimes given a stimulant if cold, and always observed for the first signs of bends. If these occur he is immediately placed inside a specially designed steel chamber and recompressed to relieve the symptoms. If no steel chamber, sometimes called by divers the "Iron Doctor," is available, the diver may be put down into the water and thus go under pressure to relieve the symptoms.

It would require several hours to decompress safely and bring back to the surface a diver who has worked fifteen to twenty minutes at a depth of 250 feet.

This long period of decompression, we are told, is fatiguing to the divers, and also may be dangerous. Storms cause nausea, or injury, especially to the diver's ears. The water may be cold and he may suffer from numbness; something may go wrong with the equipment; or he may become injured. These hazards have limited the range and depth of undersea work. To quote further:

The Bureau of Mines became interested in pressure and caisson work, and at its Pittsburgh experiment station an attempt was made to develop a synthetic atmosphere more suitable for divers than ordinary air. It was found that by replacing the nitrogen of the air with helium, and reducing the oxygen content below that of normal air, an atmosphere could be made that would permit decompression in one-third to one-fourth the time required for air.

The investigators consulted with the Navy Department, and a trial test was arranged. Chief Gunner Tibbals was the first man to use the synthetic atmosphere under pressure. As a result, a cooperative investigation was planned between the Navy Department and the Bureau of Mines for conducting a more thorough investigation.

The personnel engaged in the investigative work at Pittsburgh took part in salvaging the *S-51*, in which work the helium atmosphere played an important rôle. At all times in the decompression chamber there was a full tank of a synthetic atmosphere of helium and oxygen attached to a breathing apparatus. In case a diver developed bends, or in case recompression did not correct the condition with satisfactory promptness, the subject donned the breathing apparatus and inhaled the synthetic helium atmosphere while under the pressure. His nitrogen was then replaced by the helium, and this gas, being so much more easily eliminated, accelerated his recovery and often removed the symptoms in surprisingly short periods.

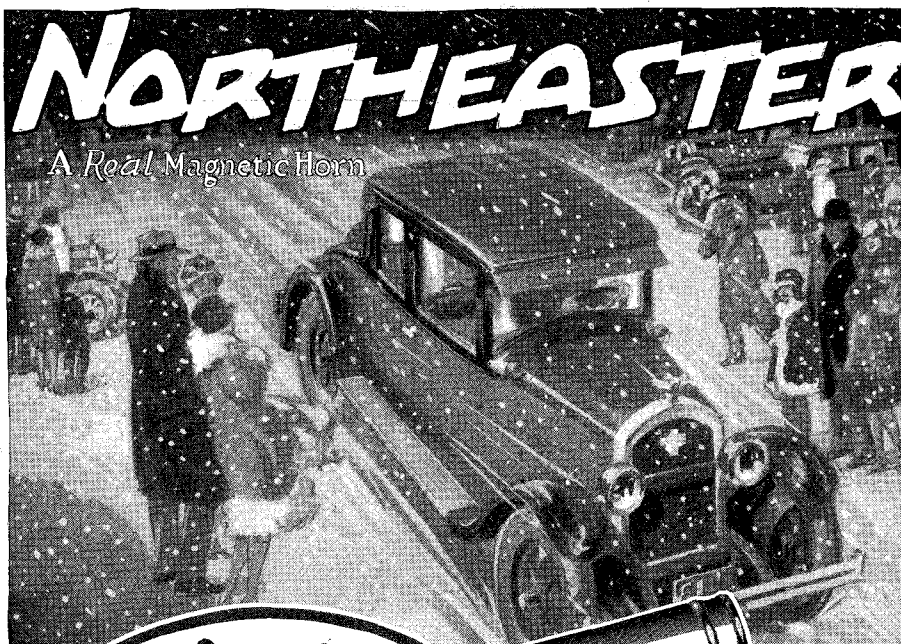
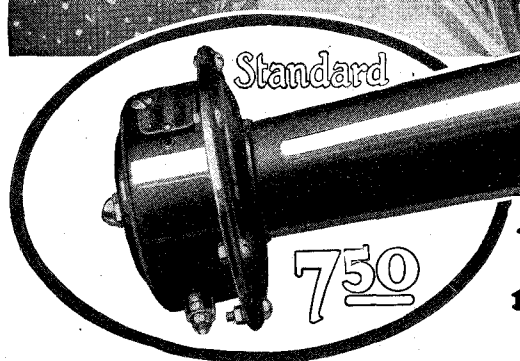
Pays the Grocer.—"Hello, Smith, suppose a man marries his first wife's step-sister's aunt, what relation is he to her?"

"First—wife—step—aunt—er—let me see. Oh, I don't know."

"He's her husband."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

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SWIRLING snow—slippery pavements—traffic-choked streets—crowds pressing at crosswalks—**B-E-E-E-P—B-E-E-E-P—heads up!**—the Doctor is answering a hurry call—somebody's life hanging in the balance—every second counts—**B-E-E-E-P—B-E-E-E-P**—the way is cleared—on he goes with pace unslackened.

The Doctor knows what it means to be in a hurry. And he knows the NORTHEASTER can get him there without a lost moment and in safety. You're in a hurry sometimes. *Have a NORTHEASTER on your car.*

NORTHEASTER

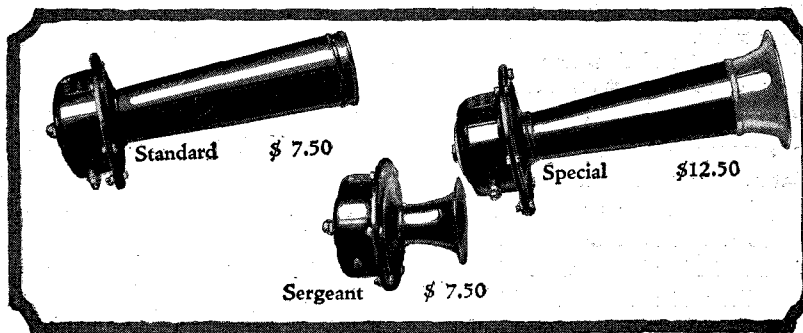
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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

BREAKING RECORDS IN '26; LEVELING OFF IN '27

OUT OF THE MASS of reviews and predictions issuing forth in the early weeks of the year, two interesting lines of thought emerge—one the unanimous agreement that 1926 was a year of record-breaking prosperity, the other the suggestion that 1927 is likely to be known as the year "of the great leveling-off process." Last year was one of new records all along the line, notes *The Wall Street Journal*; "except for agriculture, all lines of activity were at unprecedented levels." "The one note of lean achievement and of continuing discontent came from the agricultural regions," it adds. J. C. Royle, for the Consolidated Press, says that "two out of every three industrial concerns in the United States did better in 1926 than in the previous year." "Retail trade, freight traffic, output of automobiles, production of steel, building volume—new high records for these and numerous other significant barometers were set during 1926," say the Cambridge Associates of Boston in their annual business review. Mr. T. F. Tilton of this organization points out that in its main outlines 1926 was a twelve-month period of:

1. Record consumption of goods.
2. Record production of goods—output, however, not running in excess of demand.
3. Record purchasing power on the part of the population as a whole.
4. Record volume of savings as manifested by savings deposits, investments, insurance purchases and home building.
5. Favorable financial conditions.
6. Rising security values as a result of record peace-time business profits.
7. An agricultural situation which, while it was not unusually favorable, did not exert an adverse effect upon general business operations.

The accompanying diagram, prepared by the Cambridge Associates, shows in percentages the industrial and business gains made in 1926, as well as the records broken. Another impressive list of 1926 achievements is made by the National City Bank of New York, which in its January letter notes the following lines of activity which did better in 1926 than they ever did before:

Production	Distribution
Electric power consumption	Bank clearings
Building construction	Railway traffic
Steel production	Department store, chain-store and mail-order sales
Automobile production	Finance
Bituminous coal output	New financing
Oil production and consumption	Stock-exchange transactions
Cotton production	General
Newsprint output	Business profits
Silk goods output	Income-tax returns
Cement production	Customs revenue
Copper mining	Advertising
Tobacco products	Savings deposits
	Life-insurance sales

Looking ahead, newspaper writers place emphasis on highly

optimistic statements from President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover, Julius Barnes, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a large group of bankers and industrialists whose opinions were collected by the Associated Press. The following outstanding facts are noticed in an optimistic New Year's statement sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers:

1. Business is nearer to a cash basis than it ever has been in our history.
2. No financial panic can come—the Federal Reserve Banking System stands as an indestructible buffer.
3. The industries are operating at a high rate of production.
4. The margin of profits has been narrowed and we are closer to a true relationship between costs and sales.
5. Competition will be stronger.
6. Credits have decreased, and there is ample money at reasonable rates.
7. People generally are contented, and there are gradually fewer labor disturbances.

Facing a new year, *The Wall Street Journal's* stock-market commentator finds many reasons for continued optimism in large corporate earnings, merger prospects, absence of inflation in commerce, industry and the stock market, confidence in the Administration at Washington, and the "record-breaking consuming power of the country as a result of high wages."

Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the *New York Evening Post*, is impressed by the large cash reserves reported by leading corporations; this "means that even if profits are somewhat reduced in 1927 through a mild recession in business activity, the majority of companies will still have enough to meet the payments scheduled for stockholders."

Some observers are frankly perplexed, in view of the fact that the accomplishments of 1926 routed all the pessimistic forecasters of a year ago, and they wonder how long this prosperity of ours can go on; the continued favorable omens seem somehow too good to be true.

Perhaps, suggests Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the *New York Times*, the fulfillment of some of the apprehensions of last January may be ahead of us for the present year. But when he balances the favorable and unfavorable possibilities of 1927, he concludes "that whereas the favorable arguments are based on concrete facts, the unfavorable are drawn only from possibilities."

One of the less enthusiastic forecasters, the Franklin Statistical Service, professes to be "neither optimistic nor pessimistic," and expects a slight downward reaction by the middle of this year. It finds at the beginning of the year a larger number of unfavorable than favorable factors, listing each as follows:

1926 BUSINESS COMPARED WITH 1925 Percentage Changes In Significant Barometers

▼ TOTAL BUSINESS	+5%
▼ BANK DEBITS	+5%
▼ CARLOADINGS (MOSE)	+3%
▼ CARLOADINGS (NOT MOSE)	+6%
▼ ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	+12%
▼ EMPLOYMENT, U.S.	+1%
▼ UNION WAGE RATES	+5%
▼ CROP PRODUCTION	+3%
▼ CHAIN STORE SALES	+13%
▼ MAIL ORDER SALES	+6%
▼ DEPARTMENT STORE SALES	+3%
▼ WHOLESALE TRADE	-8%
▼ U.S. IMPORTS	+7%
▼ U.S. EXPORTS	-3%
▼ BUILDING CONTRACTS	+6%
▼ REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS	+2%
▼ PASSENGER MOTOR OUTPUT	+10%
▼ NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION	+11%
▼ SOFT COAL PRODUCTION	+10%
▼ STEEL INGOT OUTPUT	+10%
▼ COMMODITY PRICES (AVG)	-4%
▼ FAILURES (NUMBER)	+5%
▼ SAVINGS DEPOSITS	+7%
▼ LIFE INSURANCE SALES	+3%
▼ CORPORATE FINANCING	+12 1/2%
▼ STOCK SALES	+4%
▼ BOND SALES	+13%

▼ — Indicates New High Record Established In 1926
CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATES, BOSTON

Favorable Factors

1. Moderately easy money.
2. Strong investment demand.
3. A prompt readjustment in the output of basic industries, reducing the danger of serious overproduction.
4. Large volume of retail trade.
5. Purchasing power of labor still high.
6. Strong financial position of leading companies.
7. Light mercantile inventories.

Unfavorable Factors

1. Declining trend of building activity.
2. Excessive competition and curtailment in the automobile industry.
3. Increased European competition and declining trend in exports.
4. Relatively low farm prices; cotton below cost.
5. Declining employment and earnings of factory labor.
6. Sagging prices for basic commodities.
7. Declining new business enterprises and growing failures.
8. Uncertain liquidity of bank assets.
9. Interest rates higher than bond yields.
10. Large manufacturers' inventories.
11. Political uncertainties.

The batting averages of last year's prognosticators were so low that Glenn Griswold, editor of the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, doesn't wonder that this year the prophets do not make specific predictions about just how good business is going to be in each quarter and half of 1927. He is aware of a general feeling among business leaders that there may be some slackening of business activity through production outrunning consumption. But if such a decline should start, "it will be impelled by less upon which a long reaction could be sustained than has been known at any previous time when business turned downward from prosperity." So Mr. Griswold concludes that any readjustment this year "will be an adjustment and nothing else." And he wonders whether the statisticians and economists have not been unduly pessimistic because they haven't been able properly to measure the growth of our consumptive capacity:

The remarkable rate at which compound interest accumulates is familiar. We have all been told how much a dime would be worth to-day if it had been deposited in a savings bank and allowed to rest there since the beginning of the Christian era. Perhaps we are accumulating wealth and developing consumptive capacity in a manner that suggests the deceptive progress of compound interest. The experts tell us that we are adding 16 per cent. to our national wealth every year. After we get beyond 300 billions, adding 16 per cent. every year creates a sizable amount of new business to be transacted.

"That 1927 will some day be known as the year of the great leveling-off process," is the prediction of Dr. William B. Bailey, former Professor of Political Economy at Yale and now economist for a leading insurance company, as quoted in Mr. Griswold's column in the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*. As Mr. Griswold explains the economist's ideas:

By way of being specific, Dr. Bailey expects the textile and shoe businesses to



U.S. PAT., OCT. 12, 1926

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By tea time, where is Nancy? Well, Nancy spotted that charming Anderson girl who went to camp with her some seasons back. And Janet Anderson introduced her to that bronze-skinned chap who looks like an explorer, and the tall dark boy. That started the social ball a-spinning.

Say goodbye to Nancy, Mother! You'll see her at meals, perhaps. And you'll catch a glimpse of her on the sun deck or dancing in the salon. But, she's having much too good a time to be a really good daughter.

* * *

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FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

improve materially, while automobiles, steel, the building industry, and some of those other businesses that have enjoyed inordinate prosperity to taper off gradually by way of compensation.

If it should be that a little may be taken from those exceptionally prosperous industries and given to the less fortunate in 1927, and if, without sacrificing anything of the volume of business we transact, we may come somewhere near equalizing prosperity and give something like a parity to the various industrial dollars we talk about, 1927 would be a year to remember.

Sugar, hide and leather, fertilizers, copper, textiles, shoes—these industries and others like them—can use a little of this prosperity which Dr. Bailey promises to parcel out more equitably. The doctor includes agriculture in these predictions.

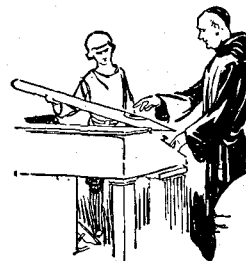
It is difficult to say just what forces not already at work might be brought to bear to verify the prophecy, but for some time of course the tendency has been in that direction. Just now there is decided improvement to be noted in the accounting returns of a number of industries that have lagged since 1920. And just now most of the industries that have led in the forward movement are showing a little more than seasonal and normal declines.

The equalizing process has been under way since 1922. An exact balance is an unattainable ideal, but it is quite reasonable to believe that we shall come closer to it in 1927 than we have been in many years.

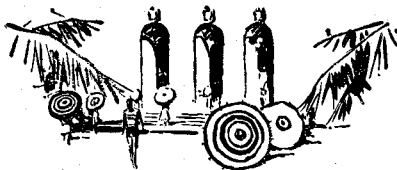
BIGGER SURPLUSES AND A DIMINISHING DEBT

THE fact that Uncle Sam's Treasury showed a surplus of \$218,279,937, on January 1, almost twice as large as that of twelve months before, interests editors primarily because it would seem to show that we can continue to pay off our national debt at the rate of a billion dollars a year. During the calendar year of 1926 the national debt was cut down by \$1,173,504,301. And that means, comments the *New York Sun*, "that the country is saved, this year and in future years, the yearly interest of \$40,000,000 or more, that the Government must pay on every billion it owes." In August of 1919 the national debt stood at the peak figure of \$25,478,592,113. Latest Treasury figures show a drop to \$18,847,655,090. In other words, notes *The Sun*, we have paid off six and one half billions in seven and one-third years, have cut our annual interest charges a quarter of a billion dollars and—"if all goes well, the national debt may be whittled to five billions in ten years; in fifteen years it should vanish."

The Treasury surplus of more than \$200,000,000 for the first half of the fiscal year 1926-1927 would indicate a surplus of almost \$500,000,000 for the year. But Under Secretary of the Treasury Winston thinks the surplus will be about \$383,000,000, when allowance is made for \$123,000,000 for bonus expenditures. We read



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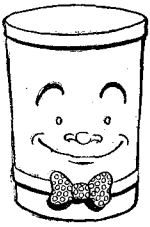
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in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times:

Income-tax receipts received during the last six months of the fiscal year 1927, will be assessed against incomes earned in the calendar year 1926, and it is generally agreed that these incomes have exceeded those earned in 1925, on which the taxes paid for the first six months of the fiscal year 1927 were calculated. This and the fact that the higher corporation income-tax rate of 13½ per cent. will be in force, it is believed by some experts, means that the income-tax payments in the next six months will exceed \$2,000,000,000, well above the total which officials are now willing to admit.

On the basis of the figures already at hand, it appears that the public debt will be reduced at least another billion dollars over the fiscal year 1927, ending on June 30. Funds set aside for the sinking-fund and other items applicable by law to debt-reduction, such as the payments received from foreign nations on their war-time debts, will aggregate about \$566,000,000, and as there is small chance that Congress will make a return to the taxpayers, these may be added tentatively to the surplus revenues of \$383,000,000 predicted by President Coolidge and which it is generally admitted represents the minimum.

This would show a debt-reduction already practically assured of \$949,000,000.

Whatever the exact surplus may be, The Times is glad it is all going to be applied to the reduction of the public debt:

This policy is at once a benefit to all the taxpayers, since it cuts down the interest charge which runs to such big figures in the Federal budget, and the prudent course to follow from the standpoint of public finance. No one can say how long we shall enjoy such overflowing revenues, and while we have them they could not be better employed than in extinguishing as much of the national debt as possible.

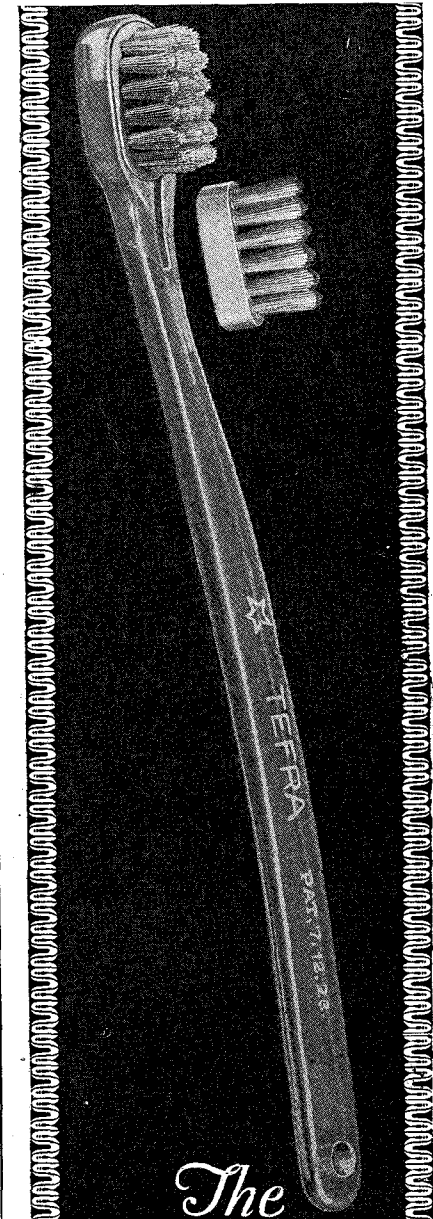
But the Philadelphia Record has its doubts. It is very gratifying that the public debt should have been reduced by a billion dollars in 1926, "but it is not necessary that the Army should be pinched and the Navy crippled in order to reduce the debt more than a billion a year. A more moderate reduction would do equally well."

In thinking of future surpluses let us not assume too readily "that income will flow into the Treasury at the same rate in 1927 as it did during 1926," cautions the Providence Journal. But the Indianapolis News remarks:

The present revenue law is exceeding even optimistic forecasts as to its productivity. Notwithstanding substantial reductions in practically all rates, and the abandonment of some, the Government has been collecting far more money than is necessary with the present schedule of outlays. Our productive facilities having been employed with vigor, there has been a large volume of business subject to Federal tax levies. The taxes paid in 1926 were based on the economic results of 1925. Those to be paid in 1927 will reflect what was done in 1926. Since the latter year was fully up to the average established in 1925, and in some instances exceeded it, there need be no hesitancy in saying that every cause exists for expecting the volume of revenue receipts this year to equal, if not exceed, the total established last year.

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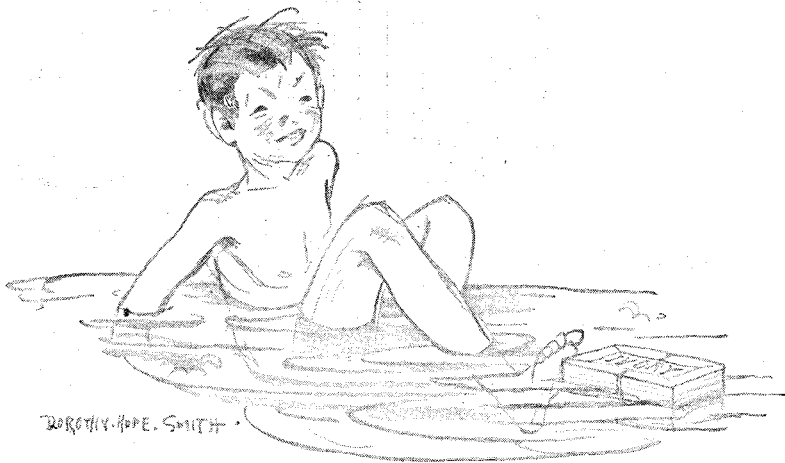
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 5.—English women of the British concession in Hankow, China, begin leaving after Chinese mobs seize the concession and hoist the flag of the Canton Government.

January 6.—The British resume control of the British concession in Hankow, China, by arrangement with the Cantonese military authorities, but in the Yangtze Valley generally anarchy is reported.

January 8.—President Calles says Mexico would be willing to submit its new petroleum and alien land law differences with the United States to The Hague tribunal, if that is found to be the only way of avoiding a still greater menace.

Five American destroyers and three British cruisers take up positions in the lower Yangtze River, while the Shanghai Municipal Council of the foreign settlement announces that "a state of emergency exists," and orders all foreign reservists to be prepared for action.

January 9.—Seventy-six persons, the majority children, are trampled to death in a panic which follows a fire in the Laurier Palace Theater in Montreal, Canada.

The Shanghai Municipal Council addresses a proclamation to the Chinese saying that any uprising will be met with force, and instructs the reservists "to shoot to kill and to keep shooting." Sixty American women and children arrive in Shanghai from Hankow.

January 10.—The Bishop of Tabasco and forty other Catholic officials are arrested by Mexican authorities charged of conducting clandestine religious services, in violation of the new Federal law.

Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economic Affairs, is summoned by President Hindenburg of Germany to form a new Cabinet.

January 11.—Revolts are reported in five Mexican States, and in Cocula, State of Jalisco, twenty-one persons are reported killed and ten wounded in a clash between Catholics and the authorities.

Influenza is sweeping Europe, says a Geneva dispatch.

DOMESTIC

January 5.—Twenty-odd past and present players of the White Sox and Detroit Tigers, in a hearing before Commissioner of Baseball Landis, deny "Swede" Risberg's accusations that the White Sox bought a series from the Tigers in 1917.

The United States Government issues orders permitting arms shipments to President Diaz of Nicaragua and orders a blockade to prevent munitions from reaching the rebels under Sacasa. The State Department announces requests from the British and Italian Chargés d'Affaires for protection of their nationals in Nicaragua.

January 6.—Six more war-ships are ordered to Nicaraguan waters to enable Rear-Admiral Latimer "thoroughly to protect American interests and lives and property of American and foreign citizens in Nicaragua."

The House passes, 132 to 69, an amendment to the Naval bill granting an

initial appropriation of \$200,000 for one of the two dirigibles which President Coolidge disapproved in his budget message.

a letter read to the meeting of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, President Coolidge bespeaks the observance of all the country's laws, and Senator Borah of Idaho challenges the anti-Prohibitionists to "put forth their platform and name their candidate."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana introduces a resolution calling for an investigation by the Foreign Relations Committee into concessions granted to American citizens and corporations by foreign countries.

January 7.—The House refuses, 183 to 161, to sanction an amendment to the Naval bill appropriating \$450,000 for three new cruisers.

The President's official spokesman announces that the chief purpose of governments is the protection of the lives and property of their nationals, and it is stated that the Government believes Mexico is supporting the Sacasa revolution in Nicaragua.

Frank Leiby Stanton, "the poet laureate of Georgia," author of many popular songs, dies at his home in Atlanta, at the age of 70.

January 8.—Additional American naval and military forces will be sent to China, if needed, to protect American lives and property, it is announced in Washington.

January 10.—An exhibition of motion pictures reproduced over the radio is shown to the Institute of Radio Engineers of New York by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson.

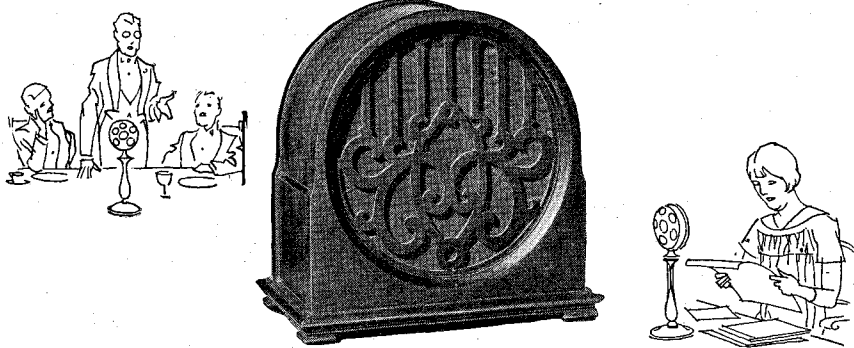
In a special message to Congress, President Coolidge says that the United States Government has proof that Mexico has countenanced and aided the sending of munitions to the Sacasa revolutionists in Nicaragua, and that this country, therefore, can not fail "to view with deep concern any serious threat to stability and constitutional government in Nicaragua tending toward anarchy and jeopardizing American interests."

Senator Reed of Missouri introduces in the Senate a resolution calling on Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair and General Andrews, Chief Prohibition enforcement officer, to furnish the Senate copies of all orders and correspondence regarding the employment of undercover men who establish speak-easies in order to trap violators of the Prohibition Law.

A state of revolution in Mexico is declared in a manifesto issued by José F. Gandara, an El Paso business man, who is proclaimed chief of military operations. Rene Capistran Garza, of Mexico City, is recognized as the Provisional President of the new government.

January 11.—The Mexican Embassy makes public a denial of the United States Government's charges that Mexico is sending arms and munitions to Nicaragua, and says Mexico's recognition of the Sacasa government in Nicaragua is based on constitutional grounds.

The Senate adopts the resolution of Senator Robinson of Arkansas, empowering the Reed Special Committee to impound the ballots in the Pennsylvania Senatorial election and to investigate the election of William S. Vare as Senator from the State.



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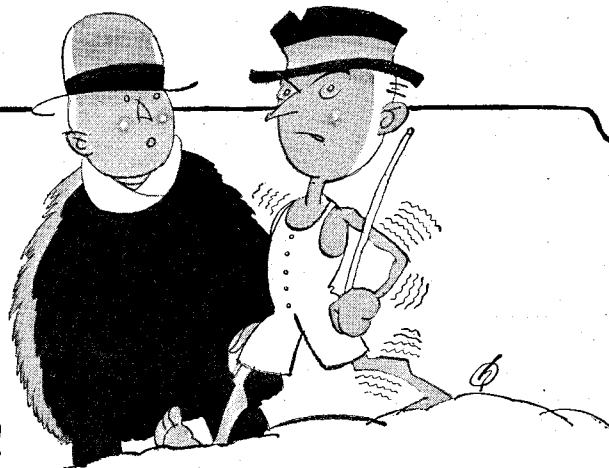
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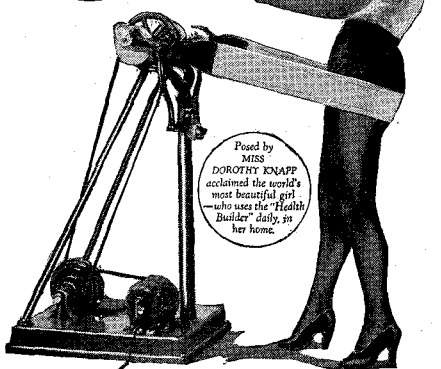
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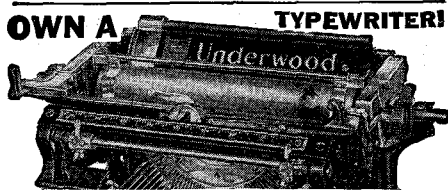
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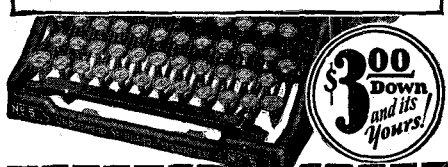
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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

.38 Caliber.—HOTEL CLERK—"Just in from Chicago, I see, Mr. Smith."

MR. SMITH—"No; that's a moth hole in my lapel."—*Life*.

All Broken Up.

WINDOW OF SAGINAW OIL
PRODUCER KILLS SELF

—*Detroit Free Press*.

Glories In It.—"Mamma, who's that poor man running around there that every one is yelling at?"

"Hush, child, that's the cheer-leader."—*Cynic*.

Hates to be Disturbed.—"And is your dog a good watch dog at night?"

"I should think so. At the least noise, you have only to wake him up, and he barks."—*Pêre Mêle (Paris)*.

Sunny Side of an Eon.—The bones of a woman presumably a million years old have been found in Asia. But you'll never get her to admit she is a day over a hundred thousand.—*Life*.

Warming Up Vermont.—One of the finest country estates in Vermont, 14 buildings, 90 acres of meadow and woodland, all heated with hot water, electricity, and gas.—*Ad in a Vermont paper*.

The Brighter Side.—King Ferdinand of Roumania is reported from various sources to be dying, but radiograms to Queen Marie, on the *Berengaria*, are said to be less optimistic.—*Washington News*.

Weird and Wild.—SHOPMAN—"Christmas presents, madam? Something useful or ornamental?"

SHOPPER—"No—neither! It's a wedding-present I want."—*The Passing Show (London)*.

Hooray for the Huddle System!—Harvard has accused Princeton of using rough tactics on the gridiron, and athletic relations between the two schools have been severed. Next year the Big Three will be Yale, Harvard, and Vassar.—*Judge*.

A Gentlemanly Mare.—With a race track on the site, it is expected that Sam Riddle, nationally known sportsman, is contemplating transferring his stables to Lancaster County, including his noted mare "Man o' War."—*Pennsylvania paper*.

In the Van.—The following is the true retort made by one of two second lieutenants in hospital in England in the summer of 1918. Said one to the other, "Were you in the March retreat, then?"

"Was I in the March retreat?" came the reply. "My dear sir, I very nearly led it!"—*Christian Register*.

An Infantile Banquet.—"You're looking fine," announced the doctor to his patient. "Have you followed my dieting instructions and eaten only what a three-year-old child would?"

"Yes, doctor," was the sad reply. "For dinner I had a handful of mud, one of coal dust, a button hook and a box of safety matches."—*American Legion Monthly*.

Happy Thought.—Ben Perry had as his guests this week Mrs. Ben Perry and daughter, Miss Peggy.—*New Mexico paper*.

Familiar Touch.—STICK-UP MAN "Gimme your money!"

MR. PECK (absent-mindedly)—"Yes, my dear."—*Colgate Banter*.

The Cat's Rival.

WOMAN FACES TRIAL AFTER
SEVEN DEATHS FROM POISON

—*New York American*.

Or Call a Bootlegger.—FIRST CARPENTER—"Joe, how do you make a Venetian blind?"

ANOTHER CARP—"Ay, that's easy, stick your finger in his eye."—*Stanford Chaparral*.

Keeping It Dark.

WORLD'S OLDEST BANKER DIES
AT 104 YEARS
NO REASONS GIVEN

—*Texas paper*.

Papa's Precious.—"The children need something new every week. You have no children, hence you can not understand!" "I understand, old chap; I have an automobile."—*Boston Transcript*.

Geace and Pood Will.

COOLIDGE, IN YULE BREETING
TO WORLD, GARES PLAN FOR
10 NEW CRUISERS

—*Head-lines in the San Francisco Chronicle*.

Mitts That Molt.—LITTLE GIRL (whose mother has bought her a pair of woolen gloves for Christmas)—"Oh, but, Mama, I wish you had bought kid gloves. I hate this kind; they make my sweets so hairy!"—*The Humorist*.

Safe and Sound.

Stop and let the train go by,
It hardly takes a minute;
Your car starts off again intact,
And better still—you're in it.
—*Boston Transcript*.

Did Whistler Whistle?—A Mid-Western newspaper in a tribute to the late Joseph Pennell, writes J. W. N. (Philadelphia), stated:

"Mr. Pennell was a personal friend of the late James MacNeil, whistler."—*Christian Evangelist*.

Passing the Buck.—EMPLOYEE—"Sir, can you let me off to-morrow afternoon to go Christmas shopping with my wife?" EMPLOYER—"Certainly not! We are too busy!"

EMPLOYEE (much relieved)—"Thank you, sir, you are very kind!"—*The Passing Show (London)*.

Stunning Alibi.—Liza was on the witness stand.

"Are you positive," inquired the prosecutor, "that you know where your husband was on the night this crime was committed?"

"Ef Ah didn'," replied the witness firmly, "den Ah busted a good rollin' pin ovah an innocent man's haid, dat's all!"—*American Legion Monthly*.